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# MISSOURI

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### THE STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN NORTHEAST MISSOURI.

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#### SECOND PAPER.

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#### **The Campaign of General Harris and Colonel Green.**

Before beginning the relation of the maneuvering by Col. Green and his forces vs. the Union troops, it might be well to relate several happenings that took place at and around Palmyra immediately after the battle of Athens. On August 8, 1861, some Confederate recruits marched into Palmyra and raided that town. Brigadier General Stephen A. Hurlbut, who was then at Hannibal, on learning of this raid issued a "Requisition" on August 11 on Marion county whereby that county was made to support his army. It was directed against Palmyra and was very obnoxious to both Southern and Northern residents of the town, especially since they had had nothing to do with the raiding of their city. There were other annoying things just then that caused the Union generals much worry. Southern bushwhackers had made it a custom to fire on passing trains, thereby endangering the lives of not only soldiers but passengers as well. The actions taken by the Union commanders were however severely criticized by even such ardent Northern men as J. T. K. Haywood, Superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, who in his letters to John Wood Brooks, of Boston, Massachusetts, an official of the same

line, relates (August, 1861) many things that are valuable in throwing light on conditions in Northeast Missouri at that time. He said that a large majority of Monroe and Ralls and a majority of Marion and Shelby were for the South and secession; that the Southerners had from one to two thousand men in camp; and that they could bring two thousand troops in the field easily and were in fine communication with each other. Another act of Gen. Hurlbut's that exasperated the people was his requesting them to find and deliver over to him all bushwhackers in their section.

After the battle of Wilson's Creek in South Missouri, General Price determined to march north, striking the Missouri near Lexington. His object was largely to get recruits so he accordingly ordered General Harris and his State guards to join him. All the State guards in Northeast Missouri set out for points along the Missouri river as Glasgow, Brunswick and Arrow Rock. Colonel Green was at Marshall's Mill, six to eight miles from Palmyra, with twelve hundred men. General Hurlbut knew of Greene's force and at once set out to capture it. Colonel Green moved south, being pursued by an equal force of Federals—four hundred of the latter mounted. From Marshall's Mill, Green struck Philadelphia, New Market, and on September 2 crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad near Monroe City, destroying the track. From Monroe City he passed near Paris and Florida, received reinforcements from both Ralls and Monroe, and then stopped to rest.

Colonel David Moore, with a Northeast Missouri regiment, and Colonel Smith with the Sixteenth Illinois, just from Kirksville, left Palmyra on September 5 for Hunnewell in pursuit of Green. General Pope and Colonel John M. Glover also took the field reinforced with four hundred Illinois troops. Colonel U. G. Williams, of the Third Iowa Infantry, and some Linn county Home Guards arrived at Hannibal on August 31, and on being joined by three hundred Kansas troops set out for Shelbyville—having a force of 620. From there Williams set out for Paris in pursuit of Green, but on learning of the latter's force retreated in haste back to Shel-

bina pursued by Green. The southern leader surrounded that place and on September 4th a battle took place. Williams owing to the deflection of his Kansas troops was forced to take the train for Macon City. All of William's troops escaped, but Green captured all the camp supplies and then set out for Florida, prepared to march to the Missouri.

On September 6, Generals Pope and Hurlbut were at Hunnewell. Pope telegraphed General Fremont at St. Louis of the necessity of immediate action or Green would escape. Fremont, after it was too late, sent a large force to help Pope and sent orders for him to "line the railroad from Hannibal to Hudson (Macon City)". Fremont planned the annihilation of Green and sent Major-General Sturgis and others to help surround that commander.

During all this time Green had already crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad (see above), had received reinforcements from several counties, rested, won one battle, captured a town, and was preparing to set out on his march to join Price. On September 7, Green set out for Lexington—Fremont's plans totally miscarrying. Brigadier-General Sturgis left for Hudson over the North Missouri railroad and arrived in Mexico in time to have stopped Green and Harris on their march to Glasgow, but having no cavalry the Union general was helpless. Green and Harris marched southwest, crossed the North Missouri railroad at Renick (seven miles south of Moberly) on the 9th, continued on through Randolph and Howard, reached Glasgow and captured the steamboat "Sunshine" crossed the Missouri river on the 12th and reached Lexington in safety.

On September 8, Pope reached Green's former camp and then returned to Hunnewell. On the 10th he telegraphed Fremont that Green had gone into Chariton county. Thus ended the march of Green and Harris and the pursuit of them by Pope and Hurlbut. It was really the first campaign of the war in Northeast Missouri and it had proven an undoubted Confederate success. With the exception of the engagements at Athens and Fulton the Confederates had accomplished

what they had intended i. e., organizing recruits and getting them safely across the Missouri to Price. It was a preliminary of the more brilliant and spectacular campaign of Porter in 1862, though it is doubtful if in results this was not the more successful of the two.

#### Close of 1861.

On November 2, 1861, General David Hunter superceded Fremont in command of the Western Department and a few days later Major-General Henry Wagner Halleck superceded Hunter. Towards the end of November, General Price issued his proclamation "To the People of Central and Northern Missouri" appealing for fifty thousand men. This proclamation was earnest in tone and big inducements were offered. Many southern sympathizers responded to this call. Price ordered the Confederates to burn the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad bridges and to attack the Federals so that these new recruits could get through. General Pope was ordered to the west of Jefferson City to prevent the Confederates from crossing the Missouri on their way to join Price. General B. M. Prentiss was appointed to the command of Northeast Missouri with headquarters at Palmyra. Many Union troops were stationed at Hannibal, Hudson and Palmyra—Glover's cavalry being at the latter place. Price said he expected at least six hundred men from each of the counties of St. Charles, Lincoln and Pike and five hundred apiece from Boone and Howard. According to Price's orders many bridges were burned in this section and for this the people of Confederate sympathies in Marion county alone were forced to pay \$14,045 by order of the Federal commanders. On the burning of these bridges the Federal troops began pouring into this section in great numbers. Some of these bridge-burners were caught and eight found guilty at court-martial trial held in Palmyra December 27, 1861, the sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment at Alton.

The last engagement of the year was the fight at Mt. Zion church on December 28, 1861, in northern Boone county, where Colonel John M. Glover under General Prentiss, with

nine hundred Union men defeated Colonel Caleb Dorsey with three hundred and fifty Confederates.

From Camp Jackson in May, to the fight at Mt. Zion church in December, sixty skirmishes and battles were fought in Missouri. More than half of these were south of the Missouri and all the big affairs had taken place south of the river. The Confederates were unwilling to risk troops north of that stream so that all they did was to harass the Union troops in that section and push forward the enlisting of men for Price's army. The Confederates had accomplished these two things but the Federal commanders were literally garrisoning practically all Northeast Missouri and tightening the lines so as to make harder and harder the realization of southern enlisting. The Federals had maintained the two railroads in a fair condition and were patrolling the Missouri with greater and greater diligence.

#### **The War in 1862.**

During the winter of 1862 many Federal troops left Northeast Missouri. In March, 1862, Northern Missouri was divided into three military districts. Early in the spring bushwhackers became very active in this section and there was also witnessed quite a Confederate uprising. The Union cavalry known as "Merrill's Horse" was stationed at Columbia from January to July. This cavalry fought in every part of this state from Scotland to Stoddard county. Also stationed at this place was Colonel Odon Guitar's force. Colonel John M. Glover, who was appointed in March to take command of Northeast Missouri was superceded in June by Colonel John McNeil at Palmyra. Colonel Glover's force scouted through Adair, Scotland, Clark, Lewis, Knox and Shelby counties during the spring and summer of 1862.

During this year took place the last great campaign of the Confederacy in Northeast Missouri—the campaign of Colonel Jo Porter. In fact after the fall of 1862 the war in this section ended except for the depredations of such guerillas as were a source of trouble to both northern and southern sympathizers.



In the spring and summer of this year many Missouri Confederate officers in Arkansas and Mississippi obtained leave to enlist recruits in Missouri under the inducement that they were to have the command of all that they enlisted. Captain Jo O. Shelby thus became a Colonel and raised a regiment in Saline and Lafayette. Others were Hays, Coffee, Thompson, Hughes, Cockrill, Boyd, Poindexter and Porter. After the battle of Pea Ridge, Colonel Porter, who had been selected by Price to find recruits in this section, reached home in April and began open work June 17.

Colonel Joseph Chrisman Porter and Judge Martin E. Green were both from Lewis county. Porter was a farmer living a little east of Newark, in Knox county. In 1861 he was Lieutenant-Colonel under Green and had seen service at Athens, Shelbyville, Lexington and Pea Ridge. Through his efforts it has been estimated that over five thousand Confederate soldiers were drawn from Northeast Missouri in a little over a half year.\* His force was never large and in numbers, arms and discipline was far surpassed by the Union troops arrayed against him. All Northeast Missouri was covered by his agents who were stationed from one to five miles apart in all sections except in part of St. Charles and all of Lincoln and Warren counties. He rarely had over one thousand men with him and frequently his force was very small. His plan was to recruit men and get them across the Missouri as quickly as possible. He rarely drilled his men as there was little chance for it. His lines of communication or relays knew every inch of Northern Missouri and he always had a guide. These things account for his wonderful success in spite of such overwhelming odds.

It can not be definitely stated when Porter began his recruiting. The first important intelligence of his whereabouts was June 17, on which date he was near New Market in north Marion county, where he captured forty-three men. The news

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\* This is not the author's estimate, but taken from "With Porter in North Missouri," by Joseph A. Mudd. This work was of invaluable assistance in the preparation of this paper,—especially the part relating to 1862.

is said to have been spread among the people that "Porter's Coming" and this was sufficient to secure many enlistments. From New Market Porter moved north through western Marion, eastern Knox, and western Lewis county. He recruited about two hundred and rested at Sulphur Springs in Knox county. From here he moved north, threatening Memphis, and gathered recruits in Scotland and Schuyler counties. About four hundred and fifty Federal troops (State Militia) under Colonel H. S. Lipscomb, followed and at Cherry Grove (northeast Schuyler) towards the end of June Porter was defeated. His loss was slight but he at once retreated to a place about ten miles west of Newark, being pursued by Lipscomb. Here Porter scattered his force, keeping only about seventy-five men, and with these as a nucleus went on recruiting.

In July, Porter's brother captured Newark and then Monticello fell. The Confederates had become masters of all the western part of Lewis county and were rapidly gaining recruits. The Federals at Canton, LeGrange, Palmyra and even at Hannibal were aroused. Porter left Newark, went north into Scotland, and on July 12, captured Memphis which had been occupied with Federal troops. Before this the forces of Colonel McNeil had started in pursuit of Porter, and on July 9, were at Newark. At Pierce's Mill on the south side of the Middle Fabius, Scotland county, Porter was discovered in ambush on July 18, by Major John Y. Clopper with a part of "Merrill's Horse". After three unsuccessful attempts made to dislodge him Clopper was reinforced by Major Rogers and their united forces finally accomplished this after a desperate resistance by Porter. Porter was really victorious here but retreated south. The Federal loss was heavy, while the Confederate's loss was light. Porter in less than twenty-four hours after this affair was at Novelty, Knox county. This was quite a record march for within that time he had fought a battle and retreated sixty-five miles through a section that had been drenched with rain a week before. McNeil followed Porter to Newark and then returned to Palmyra

acknowledging being baffled by the southern commander. It was at this time that McNeil is reported to have said of Porter: "He runs like a deer, and doubles like a fox."

On July 20, Porter was at Whaley's Mill, six miles east of Newark, and from there he marched south past Warren (sixteen miles west of Palmyra) with two hundred men, crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad near Monroe Station and rested in Monroe county. On July 22, Porter surprised and defeated a small force of Federal troops near Florida which were under Major H. C. Caldwell of the Third Iowa. From here Porter marched south and on the 23rd crossed the North Missouri railroad and entered Callaway county where his force was increased. He dashed to the heavy timber near Brown's Spring, ten miles north of Fulton.

Colonel Odon Guitar left Jefferson City on July 27th, with two hundred men and two pieces of artillery to attack Porter who was known to be heading for the river with his new recruits. On July 26, Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Shaffer of "Merrill's Horse" left Columbia with one hundred men and taking Sturgeon joined Major Clopper with one hundred. Major Caldwell with part of the Third Iowa and part of Colonel J. M. Glover's regiment, left Mexico and these two columns marched to Mt. Zion church. Not finding Porter they entered Callaway on the 28th, and at 2 p. m. heard Guitar's canon four or five miles away at Moore's Mill. Guitar had found Porter first and these two able commanders were engaging in a doubtful battle when the Union reinforcements from Mt. Zion church gave the victory to Guitar. Porter lost many in both killed and wounded here and was very fortunate in not having his entire force captured.

General Scofield, Brigadier-General of the Missouri Militia at St. Louis, at this time issued his order for all the militia of the state to fight Porter as though he were a guerilla. Porter on hearing of this is reported to have said: "I can raise one thousand men in Monroe and Marion counties in twenty-four hours on this issue alone." (The same words are also attributed to this general on hearing of the "Palmyra Massacre".)

The defeat suffered by Porter at Moore's Mill, the desperate condition of his force as regards lack of ammunition and also its general character of being composed of raw recruits, combined with the superior Federal force under Guitar at that able general's command made it imperative for the Confederate commander to disband his recruits. Porter retreated with his scattered forces to Florida, crossed the North Missouri railroad near Mexico and on July 30, arrived near Paris with only four hundred men. It should be noticed that many of his former recruits found their way in scattered bands south of the river. On July 31, Porter's force had risen to one thousand. His objective point was doubtless somewhere near Kirksville where he hoped to join forces with Captain J. A. Poindexter. Porter crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad near Monroe Station and camped at New Market. From there he struck north by way of Philadelphia, gathering recruits along the way until he soon had one thousand five hundred men. Continuing in a general northward direction, he captured a small Federal force at Newark and on August 2nd, was at Canton. During this time McNeil had attempted to locate Porter and crush him, but again the Federal commander had been outwitted. Porter had now two thousand two hundred men under him and marching on north threatened Memphis and then turned west towards Kirksville.

General McNeil was now close on the heels of Porter and the latter realized he must fight. Porter chose the town of Kirksville for the battlefield. On August 6, Porter entered Kirksville and had barely placed his force when McNeil with the Ninth Missouri State Militia under Captain Leonard and part of "Merill's Horse" under Lieutenant-Colonel Shaffer began the attack. Although Porter had chosen his own field of defense and outnumbered McNeil two to one, he was badly defeated. This was largely due to the two facts that only eight hundred of Porter's twenty-two hundred to twenty-five hundred men were in action and again to McNeil's artillery virtually forcing Porter out of all his positions. Only six hundred of McNeil's men out of his force of one thousand came

into action. The battle lasted only three hours and ended in a veritable rout of Porter's force.

Porter lost two hundred and fifty prisoners and over one hundred and twenty-five in killed and wounded in this battle; the Federal loss was slight. This battle was more than a defeat even though in that respect it was far more fatal to the Confederacy in North Missouri than the battle of Moore's Mill, it was a deathblow from which not even Porter, with his great prestige in Northeast Missouri, ever recovered. Recruiting for the south in that section after August 6, was both a hazardous undertaking due to the presence of Federal troops but was even a greater task from a psychological point of view. It was simply harder to persuade men to risk their fortunes with the south after the Kirksville rout. The execution by order of a Federal court-martial of seventeen of Porter's men captured in this battle for violating their parole has been variously condemned and condoned.

After the battle Porter crossed the Chariton river at Clem's Mill, five miles west of Kirksville, and struck south towards Chariton county, planning to join Poindexter, who had between twelve hundred and fifteen hundred men under him. Porter was closely pursued by McNeil and in Western Macon county met the Federal force on August 8 and turned northeast. On the 9th, the Federals fairly drove Porter into Adair county and east across the Chariton, where he ambushed a small force of Federals at See's Ford. The lines were tightening around Porter and it seemed a matter of only a few hours until all would be over. He was driven into southeast Adair and his men deserted so rapidly that barely five hundred remained with him. He sent part of this force under Alvin Cobb to Monroe county and with the remainder went southeast through southern Knox near Novelty, from which place he curved to Whaley's Mill. On August 11, Porter virtually disbanded his force in all directions.

It will be necessary at this point to say a word about the other Confederate General in Northeast Missouri at this time, Colonel J. A. Poindexter. This officer returned from Arkan-



sas during the summer of 1862, and recruited between one thousand and one thousand five hundred men in Chariton, Randolph and Monroe. On August 8, General Guitar, who had been sick after the battle of Moore's Mill, landed at Glasgow with a considerable force determined to put an end to Poindexter's raid in Randolph county. He overtook Poindexter at Compton's Ferry on the Grand river in Carroll county on Monday night of August 11, and defeated the Confederate general with great slaughter. Poindexter fled north to Utica on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad where he was driven back by General B. F. Loan. In retreating south he met Guitar on August 13, at Yellow Creek in Chariton county and his band broken up. Thus at two critical moments for the Confederacy in Northeast Missouri, General Guitar defeated and dispersed the forces of both Porter and Poindexter when these two generals were on the verge of complete success in their recruiting campaigns. These two Federal victories with the great one at Kirksville sealed the fate of the Confederacy in this section. Colonel Guitar was in Columbia in August and issued an order of enlistment to which two thousand one hundred responded. He was later appointed commander of the Ninth Missouri Military District comprising the counties of Boone, Randolph, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Ralls, Pike, Montgomery, Warren and St. Charles. The district north was at this time under the command of General Lewis Merrill at Macon City, General McNeil being stationed at Palmyra.

McNeil, during this time, had marched through Bloomington, the old county seat of Macon county, Shelbyville, and from there to Hunnewell trying to find Porter. That Confederate general after disbanding his force except a very few who remained with him went to Florida to join Cobb. From Monroe county Porter went into Marion and by August 15, was three miles northeast of Emerson with one hundred and fifty men. From here he marched south again into Monroe and then into Shelby. On August 26, McNeil was at Paris with eight hundred men. The work of Porter at this time

was in a way known by the Federals and Palmyra was alarmed as Lewis and Marion still held many Confederates.

On September 12 Porter with four hundred men marched into Palmyra, released about fifty Confederate prisoners and captured some arms all within two hours. From here he marched north to his camp on the South Fabius and on the 13th was reinforced with one hundred and fifty men from Lewis. Porter left his camp and marched in a northwesterly direction toward Newark, touching northeast Shelby. McNeil with his force was at Newark on September 14, and came upon Porter at Whaley's Mill where the Confederate general made his last stand in North Missouri. Porter was forced to retreat along the South Fabius and the chase becoming too hot Porter disbanded on reaching Shelby county. Porter himself went on into Shelby and McNeil to Palmyra. During the next six weeks according to Porter's biographer, Captain Joseph Mudd, that general got twelve hundred men through to the Confederate lines, which was the "last installment of the 5,000 sent during the campaign." Porter crossed the Missouri in a skiff at Providence, Boone county, and with about one hundred men joined General Marmaduke in Arkansas. He organized a Missouri Confederate cavalry and was mortally wounded at Hartville, Missouri, on January 11, 1863. He died at Batesville, Arkansas, on February 18, 1863.

This really marked the end of open warfare in Northeast Missouri as far as the south was concerned. There was fighting here after that time and considering the number engaged one of the bloodiest battles or "massacres" in the whole history of the war took place after this, but there was no definite, planned campaign of offensive or defensive warfare on the part of the Confederacy. It is true there were several bands of Confederate recruits that found their way south but they were small and scattered. The pseudo-Confederate bands that roved over North Missouri, especially the river counties, after this were, as has been said, as destructive of life and property of southerners as of northerners. They were guerillas and bushwhackers in the lowest and worst sense of the words and

more appropriately should be termed bands of murderers and robbers who respected no law and did homage to no cause save that of greed, lust, revenge and murder.

The story of the war in Northeast Missouri during the fall of 1862 will necessarily include the second and third great executions in that section—the "Macon Execution" and what has become known as the "Palmyra Massacre." The first execution of a body of men by order of a court-martial was that at Kirksville on August 7, 1862. The second at Macon City on Friday, September 25, 1862, was quite similar except that the charge was the triple one of "treason, perjury and murder." Ten Confederate prisoners among one hundred and forty-four held by General Merrill at Macon City were tried, condemned and executed. There has been some argument advanced to explain this execution as in the case of the one at Kirksville, it being held that the charge was true and the trial fair. On the other hand there have been reasons put forward trying to show that the condemned were not guilty and the sentence should have been commuted.

The Palmyra execution or "Massacre" took place at Palmyra on October 18, 1862, on Saturday. The same number were executed as during the month previous at Macon. The general in command was General John H. McNeil and although he was responsible for the deed, the stigma of censure rests today on the head of McNeil's Provost-Marshal General, Colonel Strachan. Although many writers generally censure and condemn the bloodthirsty barbarism of McNeil, they all refrain from trying to offer any excuse whatever for the acts of Strachan, however the act of McNeil is explained from the standpoint of war. The bare outline of this execution seems to be as follows.

During Porter's raid of Palmyra in September, 1862, the Confederates carried away as prisoner a Union citizen of Marion county by the name of Andrew Allsman. This man had aided the Federal commanders in pointing out those residents of southern sympathies and had thereby incurred the hatred of many southerners. Nothing being heard of him af-

ter his capture by Porter, McNeil issued an order on October 8, threatenig to execute ten of Porter's men in ten days if Allsman were not returned in safety within that time. The ten men were selected and as Allsman never appeared they were executed on October 18, (one of the first ten chosen having been excused or pardoned and another Confederate being chosen). The ten men were all from Northeast Missouri, some were old and others young. This was horrible enough but was followed by a licentious act on the part of Colonel Strachan that aroused the hatred of not only all southerners but many people of northern sympathies. It is not the purpose here to go into the later exhonoration of McNeil nor of Strachan's subsequent record. Allsman seems to have been murdered, not by order of Porter, but, despite all the precautions that Porter could take under the circumstances, by certain ones who were determined to get Allsman out of the way. The whole affair from beginning to end was a horrible, deplorable occurrence of the war in this section.

The year 1862 closed with the destruction of one hundred miles of the North Missouri railroad. This is said to have been done by some of Price's soldiers who were returning about this time. This year marked the greatest and longest fought campaign in Northeast Missouri, which was ably led by both northern and southern generals. It saw the Confederacy in this section at her height and fall. From now on the Federals simply stationed garrisons in this section. The war of campaigns and real battles and skillful generals had passed to give place to robbery, murdering and guerilla bushwhacking.

#### **The War in 1863.**

The year 1863 marked the beginning of the slave exodus in Missouri. Many ran away, some were emancipated, and others enlisted in the Federal army. The slaves in this state thought that Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation applied to Missouri and left in large numbers.

In November, 1862, the regular fall election took place but as all voters had to take the "Gamble Oath" and the

"Iron-clad Oath" none but Union men could exercise the suffrage.

During the fall of 1862 and winter of 1863, all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five were forced to enroll in the "Enrolled Missouri Militia" by order of Governor Gamble. This plan was pursued throughout the rest of the war and was not entirely satisfactory in some sections.

In February, 1863, the "Provisional Militia of Missouri" was organized. This organization demanded continual service and was a strong adjunct of the regular Union force in Northeast Missouri. The "E. M. M." was only an emergency militia and in some places it is reported that it could not be depended upon for service.

In May, 1863, Merrill's Horse left this section and General Guitar was stationed at Palmyra. Some newspapers were suppressed by Union orders during the year, but in general everything was quiet except for spasmodic raids made by small bands of guerillas. There were no battles or campaigns or even engagements of any importance in Northeast Missouri during 1863, which closed as quietly as it had begun.

#### 1864—Close of the War.

As 1862 marked the close of virtual Confederacy hostilities in Northeast Missouri, so 1864 saw the end of all warfare in this section that can bear that name. There are three subjects that demand consideration during this last period and as they are comparatively unrelated, each will be considered separately.

First among these was the guerrilla warfare waged by such men as Bill Anderson and Quantrell. Although these guerillas professed to be in the service of the Confederacy, and it seemed as though Anderson actually was to a certain extent, they respected neither side but fought purely for the love of fighting, the hope of gain and revenge, and other similar motives. They were savage and merciless in their methods and were largely thieves and murderers. As has already been mentioned they were usually in small bands, but the union of



several chiefs sometimes raised their force to four or five hundred as was the case at the "Centralia Massacre." Although relatively few in numbers they were daring. They were skilled horsemen and rode the best of mounts; their weapons were of the latest pattern—each man carrying from one to six revolvers alone; and largely through friends or intimidated informers knew the country and the position of the Union troops practically all the time.

The most important of all the activities of the guerilla warfare during this year was "Bill Anderson's Raid." Although known by this name it was largely the work of many other guerilla chieftains among whom Anderson stood high. Besides the battles fought and towns captured that are related below, it may give some idea of the destructiveness of this raid to know that the town of Daneville was burned and the depots at New Florence, High Hill and Renick destroyed.

Bill Anderson with other guerillas crossed the Missouri in July, 1864. He marched through Carroll, Chariton and Randolph plundering and murdering along the way. On July 27, his band captured Shelbyville, sacking the stores and robbing the citizens. In September, Anderson sacked Huntsville and later went to Howard county where on the 20th, in conjunction with Quantrell and others, having a force of two hundred and seventy-seven, an attack was made on the Federal garrison at Fayette. The complete Federal guard here numbered about three hundred but only fifty were inside the town when the attack was made. The guerillas gained entrance into the town but were unable to capture the small Union guard who repulsed them with great loss. Anderson left Fayette in a few hours and on the 23rd, captured fourteen wagons loaded with Union supplies and some private property seven miles northeast of Rochepoint in Boone county. Here he killed eleven Federal soldiers and three negroes. At this time Anderson had several hundred fine revolver shots under him as George Todd, David Pool, Holtelaw and John Thrailkill.

On September 26, between three hundred and five hundred

guerillas under Anderson camped three miles from Centralia. Early on this day bands of these men came to Centralia and after looting the town, held up the stage coach from Columbia, stopped and partially destroyed a St. Louis passenger train and after robbing the passengers killed nearly all of the twenty-three Federal soldiers on board, and set fire to the depot and train. The bands then returned to their camp. In the afternoon Major Johnson arrived at Centralia with a force of between one hundred and fifty and one hundred and seventy-five men of the Thirty-ninth regiment, Missouri Volunteers. Despite the advice of many Johnson gave battle two miles out from the town and one hundred and thirty-nine of his men were killed and some four or five wounded. Anderson in this affair lost but two killed and three wounded. The muzzle-loading rifles of the Union soldiers who were on foot were no match against the three to six revolvers carried by each of Anderson's men. It is stated that at the first shot by Anderson's men sixty-eight of Johnson's men were killed.

The Federals in that section kept up a close pursuit of Anderson after the affair at Centralia and on October 27, that leader was killed in Ray county.

The question of Federal drafts came up during 1864 and 1865, and deserves some consideration. The Federal draft of 1864 was met in many counties of Northeast Missouri by the offering of bounties by the county courts. For example, Boone county offered \$50 a head to recruits of that county in February, 1865; Schuyler county at a special term of court held August 30, 1864, offered \$100 to married men of that county or to those having dependents, and \$50 to others. The latter county is reported to have appropriated \$8,000 and to have actually paid out \$6,120 for these bounties. The second Federal draft of April 5, 1865, was nullified by the peace of April 9, 1865, which terminated the war here, although bushwhacking still continued until June of that year in some parts.

The last subject for consideration in the war in Northeast Missouri is the battle of Glasgow. On Price's Raid of 1864 into Missouri, that general, while marching westward from

Jefferson City, sent Generals Jo Shelby and John B. Clark on October 8, to capture Glasgow. Colonel Chester Harding in command of the Federal forces at Glasgow was finally forced to surrender on October 15, to the Confederates who had brought a force of one thousand seven hundred men against him. The bombardment by Shelby and Clark was severe and fire broke out in the town. After capturing the place the Confederates almost immediately evacuated it.

#### **Contributions to Both Sides.**

This marks the close of the war in Northeast Missouri. Instead of remaining neutral as the majority of Missourians favored, they had contributed 109,111 soldiers to the Federal cause and between forty and fifty thousand to the southern armies, and found their state a battlefield for both sides part of the time and a camp for the north during the latter years of the war. All this was especially true in Northeast Missouri. She always had soldiers stationed among her counties, during 1861 and 1862 there were armies of both the north and the south within this section, and from 1863 on to the close of the war she held the Union camps of troops and tried to protect herself against the inroads of the bushwhackers.

Northeast Missouri furnished thousands of men to both sides and for the south during 1861-1862 she was a veritable recruiting ground. It is strange, but nevertheless true, that many of her counties that contained comparatively few slaves were largely southern in sympathies; and counties with a large slave population were sometimes strong Union recruiting fields. The Union sentiment in Northeast Missouri did not depend on the small number of slave owners and slaves, nor did southern sympathizers increase as the slave population became larger as a rule.

The Missourian of 1861 was still the independent pioneer of earlier days and formed his opinions and fought for his convictions regardless of neighbors, his own self-interest, and even blood-ties. One of the staunchest Union supporters in this state and a congressman during part of the war was James

S. Rollins, of Boone county. And the tax-lists of 1860 which are today in the court house of that county show that "The Father of the University of Missouri" had more money in slaves than any other slave-holder at that time in the county. On the other hand there were hundreds of men in Northeast Missouri and thousands in the state who fought in the southern armies through choice but who never owned a slave and died on the field of battle for their convictions.

Northeast Missouri can be proud of her war record as regards the number of men she contributed and also the generals she gave to both sides, one of her sons, General Sterling Price, being commander of the Confederate forces in this state, and another, General Odon Guitar, casting glory on the Union arms both north and south of the river. It is to be regretted that so much has been written about such petty leaders as Bill Anderson and others of his caliber while so little has been printed about men of the high rank of Colonel Green and Colonel Porter. It is the hope of the historian that the day will soon come when the mere exciting and murderous tales will cease to find their way into books of so-called "history" and that more time will be given to what may be a less spectacular but more enduring study of real men of war and campaigns. Missouri has already been more than burdened with the former; she waits the future in expectation of the latter.

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER,

Assistant Librarian, State Historical Society of Missouri.

## OLD LANDMARKS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

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Report to Old Settlers' Society. Vansant Mill, Abner Vansant and the Slavery Question.

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Abner Vansant erected a grist water mill on the Joachim river near Horine's Station, Jefferson county, Mo., in the first part of 1812. That point was in Joachim township, St. Louis county. The mill was about a mile below the King's Trace ford where there is now a bridge. A road crossed the river just below the mill and that crossing was, for many years, known as "the Vansant ford.

Vansant acquired the mill tract from David Bryant, the father of Major David Bryant, who, for a long time was an honored member of our society, by deed dated July 24, 1812, in which it is recited that "the mill and mill seat" were conveyed with the land, the consideration being \$2,600. The mill was built while this territory was still known as Louisiana Territory and the county seat of the county was St. Louis. Vansant and Bryant owned a great deal of land in common, and it is very probable they were joint owners of the mill, though Bryant did not participate in its active operation. They also owned and operated a distillery, presumably at or near the mill. This mill was in the center of the Sandy, Joachim and Platin settlements and served them all for toll, the toll being usually one-sixth of the grist. It was also extensively patronized by the farmers of Illinois in the vicinity of Harrisonville, who crossed the Mississippi at Herculaneum and Platin Rock. Herculaneum was made a postoffice October 1, 1811, the year before the mill was built. In 1823 Vansant invented a new water mill wheel and obtained a patent for it, and that year he conveyed one-half interest in this patent to David Bryant. It is probable this new wheel was installed in this mill, though we do not know that to be a fact. This mill must have been abandoned as early as 1833 or 34. Vansant conveyed the most of his lands in this county



in 1834 to F. R. Conway, a land speculator of St. Louis, who, at one time, was Surveyor-General of Illinois and Missouri. Vansant made a deed April 11, 1841, in which it is stated he was then in Green county, Wisconsin. What became of him after that, or where or when he died, we know not.

#### **Vansant as a Public Man.**

The building of a mill in our county, in pioneer days, is not the only or most important thing that entitles Vansant to a prominent place in the history of the development of this section of the State. He was, judging from his name, of Teutonic descent, and had many characteristics of that sturdy race. He was a man of education and took a prominent part in public affairs. In 1814 the Common Pleas Court of St. Louis appointed him and Jeduthan Kendall assessors of Joachim township, which embraced the largest part of what is now Jefferson county and that part of the present St. Louis county lying south of the Meramec. In 1818 Vansant and Bryant were summoned to attend the Court of Common Pleas at St. Louis as grand jurors, but failing to attend, they were fined five dollars each; but these fines were afterwards remitted.

Gov. Alexander McNair appointed Vansant a judge of the County Court of Jefferson county, June 3, 1821, for four years, and next year the Governor commissioned him surveyor of the county.

#### **Vansant and the Slavery Contest of April-May 1820.**

Volumes have been written about the Missouri Compromise and the acrimonious controversy in congress over the admission of Missouri into the Union, but little has been said or written about the contest that took place in April and May, 1820, inside of this State, among her own people; and as Vansant acted a prominent part in that contest, it will not be out of place here to give a brief history of it. The statute for the admission of the State into the Union was approved March 6, 1820, and on March 30th the people of St. Louis celebrated the passage of that act. The town was illuminated, and there

was a display of transparencies; one of which represented a Negro slave rejoicing because slaves might live in so good a State as Missouri. Then the campaign for delegates to the convention to form a constitution, to be elected May 1, 2 and 3, 1820, opened. The people were not unanimous for the perpetuation of slavery in the State. Six newspapers were then published in the Territory—the Gazette (now Republic), the Enquirer and the Herald of St. Louis; the Herald of Cape Girardeau, the Missourian of St. Charles, and the Intelligencer of Howard county. All of these were pro-slavery except the Gazette.

April 11, 1820, a mass meeting of about one hundred citizens of St. Louis was held; Joseph Charless, editor and proprietor of the Gazette being made chairman. The meeting adopted resolutions declaring against interference with the slaves then here (about 11,000), but in favor of prohibiting the further importation of slaves "at as early a day as possible." Two tickets were put up in St. Louis county, one for the perpetuation of slavery, headed by David Barton, and the other for its restriction, headed by John B. C. Lucas. At the election the pro-slavery ticket was elected. Barton received 892 votes and Lucas 400; these gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes on their respective tickets. John Brickey of Washington county, the father of Dr. Frank Brickey, who died a few days ago in DeSoto, was an anti-slavery candidate for delegate to the convention from that county, but was defeated; receiving fifty votes out of a total of 426, and George Scripps, an anti-slavery candidate, received 147 votes out of a total of 690 cast in Cape Girardeau. The campaign was spirited and acrimonious at times between The Gazette, alone on the side against slavery perpetuation, and the other five papers on the other side.

In Jefferson county Samuel Hammond and John W. Honey were the pro-slavery candidates for the convention, the county being entitled to only one delegate, and Abner Vansant was the slavery restriction candidate. On Saturday, April 22, 1820, a number of the citizens of this county met at the house

of John Geiger, in Herculaneum, David Bryant being made the chairman and Benjamin Lundy secretary, This meeting adopted resolutions declaring slavery an evil and that its extension ought to be restricted in the State, though it was inexpedient to free the slaves already here. The meeting also declared against property qualifications for voting as anti-republican, and in favor of voting by ballot instead of *vica voce* "as the surest means of preventing the vaporing bullies of aristocracy from extorting from the timid and weak a soul degrading acquiescence in their tyrannical proscriptions." The meeting appointed a committee composed of Benjamin Lundy, Chauncey Smith, Saunders Burgess, John Geiger and John M. Egelberger to draft and publish an address to the people on the issues of the campaign. The committee made its report at once, and the address presented must have been previously prepared, for it was too lengthy to have been written at the time. The address was adopted. We know not the author, but he, whoever he was, was an able man and of wide information. The address states the people were much divided on a question of serious import, which was "whether that dangerous system of cruelty and injustice, slavery, or involuntary servitude, ought to be suffered forever to exist amongst us or whether it should, by proper limitation, be checked and at some distant period (when consistent with the safety of all) be finally abolished. This is the great point at issue." The unlimited extension of slavery in Missouri was declared to be an evil of immense magnitude, and the address implored the people as they valued liberty and regarded "the future welfare, happiness and prosperity of their children for ages to come, to consider well before voting for a man who would sanction the perpetuation of that odious system in our land." To quote again from the address: "The great, the wise, the patriotic Jefferson in his 'Notes on Virginia,' speaks of slavery as a national sin and admits it is calculated to send upon us the vengeance and judgments of the Almighty." At the close of an article on this subject he says: "The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of

the most boisterous passions. Our children see this and learn to imitate. I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just. The Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with us in such a contest." The address refers to Clay as being opposed to slavery, and asserts that slavery retards the influx of immigration and wealth and to prove this the growth of the Northern and Southern States is compared.

It may be remarked that this address clearly sets out the fundamental principles which Lincoln adopted in his great debate with Douglas in 1858 and on which he triumphed in 1860. The address recommended Vansant to the people as a man of some property and as capable and honest, and if elected would exert himself to "frame a constitution and form of government on the basis of reason, liberty and justice."

Vansant, at the request of this meeting, published a letter to the people in which he took the same ground as that set forth in the address. He did not favor the emancipation of the slaves then here, and he even suggested that importation of slaves for a limited time might not be improper, "but," he added, "as an unlimited extension of slavery can be viewed in no other light than a wide-spreading evil, corrupting in its nature and destructive to the peace, happiness and morals of the people, I am firmly of the opinion that a barrier should be opposed to it at no distant period, and in case I obtain a seat in the convention, I shall exert myself to that effect." This letter is dated April 24, 1820. The address and resolutions of this meeting and this letter of Vansant's were published in the Missouri Gazette in its issue of April 26, 1820, and they fill nearly four columns of that paper.

Samuel Hammond was elected as delegate from Jefferson county. Two hundred and sixty-five votes were polled, but we can find no record of the number of votes each candidate received. It is evident that Vansant's vote was small, for the pro-slavery vote was divided between John W. Honey and Samuel Hammond, and still Vansant was defeated.

The pro-slavery papers, after the election, stated that not a single avowed anti-slavery man had been elected to the convention, yet there were many who hoped, in a covert way, to

impose some restrictions on the extension of slavery in this State. We know the result. Radical pro-slavery provisions were inserted in the constitution. These provisions were so radical that the admission of the State into the Union was delayed for another year on account of them and the country was convulsed again from one end to the other over the slavery question.

Samuel Hammond was a Virginian by birth and came to St. Louis in 1804. He was wealthy and was the social leader of St. Louis for many years. He and Moses Austin laid out the town of Herculaneum in 1809, and while he had other land interests in this county there is no evidence that he was ever a bona fide citizen here. There was nothing in the enabling act of March 6, 1820, however, forbidding a citizen representing, in the convention, a county in which he did not reside, thus following the English rule.

If the people of this territory in 1820 had been endowed "with mystical lore," and could have taken a peep into the future and could have seen the destruction of property and the losses of life caused by the marching and countermarching of hostile armies in our State from 1861 to 1865, and could have realized that the slave-holders would lose 115,000 slaves without a cent of compensation, they, no doubt, would have sanctioned Vansant's platform for the gradual extinction of slavery among us, which would have saved us from most of the horrors of the great war.

The Vansant Mill, except a few timbers and stones, has disappeared, and the bodies of Vansant, Bryant, Burgess, Lundy, Geiger, Smith and Egelberger have long moulded in the grave but their souls went marching on. These men, and probably others, whose names are not given, seemed to be in a hopeless minority and when they met at the house of John Geiger, April 22, 1820, and passed those resolutions and adopted the address, they little dreamed that the principles for which they contended would be crystalized into law, not only in Missouri, but in the Nation at large, within forty-five years from that date. Man proposes, God disposes.

Sept. 1911.

JOHN L. THOMAS. Chairman.

## THE "SLICKER WAR" AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. (1)

We cannot forget, in contemplating the glorious victory so recently achieved by the army, the navy and the statesmen of our stalwart young Republic for the common cause of humanity, that this and other noble and enduring achievements were rendered possible only by the fortitude, valor and integrity of those pioneers, who, while subduing forest and plain, counted no obstacle too great or price too dear for the preservation of those institutions which make us a free, united and supreme people.

Let us then revert to a time when the site of this stately city was a wind swept, unbroken prairie, the home of the wild rose and the trailing rattlesnake, and when the beautiful and romantic Niangua, or Nehemgar from which our club derives its name, watered an almost unpeopled wilderness, dotted here and there with rude cabins which might or might not shelter honest hunters or settlers, but whose hospitality was never refused, whatever the character of their inmates.

There came to those wilds, when they were almost as forbidding as in the days of Pike and the voyageurs, hand in hand as it were with the advance guard of civilization, a class of desperadoes and outlaws, secure for a time in a fastness where they could elude the established authorities and pursue nefarious designs against more populous communities with the payment of no heavier penalty than the privation of a pioneer life.

For a time there was much in common between these enemies of society and people of the better sort, who had come to wrest from the wilderness a home and subsistence for those dear to them, or whom daring and love of adventure had led from the accustomed haunts of men. They shared the difficulties and dangers of their surroundings, they were beset by the same ills and endured the same hardships, and the tests of fidelity were too few and simple for close scrutiny, but

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1. Read before the Nehemgar Club, Sedalia, 1898.

sooner or later conflict between such elements was inevitable.

There are no more thrilling events connected with the history of this region than those of this struggle between order and lawlessness, in which, as in all similar contests in the triumphant march of American civilization, the former was finally victorious, though only after long-suffering vigilance on the one hand and stubborn and bloody resistance on the other.

Various dates, scenes and motives have been assigned for the beginning of what is known to the local historian as the "Slicker War," but patient and careful investigation has shown that the particulars here given, while incomplete, are substantially correct.

It is believed, with some show of reason, that the troubles here outlined began in what is now Pulaski county, though at too early a date and of too vague a character to be considered at this time. The county of Kinderhook, most of which is now Camden, was organized from territory of Pulaski and other counties in 1841, and before, during and after that year the "Slickers" and "Anti-Slickers" dominated all else in the territory thus organized, which perhaps accounts for the connection of the name Pulaski with events more properly belonging to the history of Camden.

As far back as in 1832 there had been discovered, near the lake now known as Ha Ha Tonka, the plant of a band of counterfeitters, among whom were four men named Spencer, Quillen, Garland and Tellis, and a young woman known as Steinett or Stinson.

The scene of their operations was a veritable outlaws' paradise, surrounded by caves, canyons and gorges, where robbers could and did conceal their booty, and spurious money was made and secreted with the greatest facility.

The plant thus discovered, by the merest accident, was brought to the attention of the authorities, and Quillen and Garland arrested and imprisoned, but it soon became apparent that the root of the evil had not been reached, and that other similar operations were going on without interruption, year



after year, the mischance which had happened to two of the "coiners" seeming merely to incense the rest, and strain the unnatural relations between them and the rest of the community.

The country was at that time newly and sparsely settled, and outlawry was of course common as in all young communities, although in the mountainous and forbidding Niangua region the worse elements of society obtained a stronger footing and were more daring and persistent than is usually the case, even on our remote frontiers.

While the crimes committed by these hardy though lawless classes extended to robbery and even to murder, their chief industry, for it amounted to no less, was the manufacture and sale of counterfeit money, both coin and notes, which were not nearly so well controlled by Government surveillance as they have since become.

Probably no more perfect organization of counterfeiters ever existed than that which came to be known as the "Bank of Niangua." The ruling spirit was a man far removed from his assumed character of a simple pioneer, who passed among his backwoods associates as John Avy. He was so shrewd in concealing his identity and his connection with the outlaws that but little was ever known of his antecedents or subsequent fate, but for years the country, even as far east as the seaboard cities, continued to be flooded with "Niangua money," in spite of the ablest talent that could be employed to ferret out its source.

While the connection of Avy and others with these operations was long suspected by the few honest settlers, at first inferior in numbers to the outlaws, they did not at first venture to interfere, but as property and life became more insecure, the law-abiding class was eventually compelled to combine for mutual protection, whence arose the name of "Slickers," never a term of reproach except among those whose sympathies were enlisted, either directly or indirectly, where no sympathy was due.

The organization had for its aim only resistance to un-

lawful encroachments, the recovery of stolen property, and the redemption of a soon-to-be county from anarchy and crime.

Alarmed at this menace to their safety, the robbers and counterfeiters assumed a bold front, strengthened their organization by persuasion and intimidation, and brazenly challenged the settlers for the supremacy. Some of them, who were least suspected by the "Slickers," insinuated themselves among the latter as spies, and in this way the designs of the champions of order were often frustrated.

Prior to 1841 a number of men had been killed in the vicinity of Avy's operations, and settlers no longer dared to trace strayed or stolen stock into the haunts of the brigands, for such a portion of the "gang" had practically become. One man, who was following a stolen horse stopped over night with one of "Avy's men" and in the morning found his remaining horse gone, and returned home on foot. One of the robbers boasted to a settler that he could steal a horse and have the settler sent to the penitentiary for the crime. In truth by virtue of numbers, bribery, perjury and intimidation, their power extended to local politics as well as to the courts, and some of the "Anti-Slickers" were even elected to county offices after the new county was organized, with Oregon, afterwards Erie, as the county seat. Naturally the opposing forces had frequent conflicts at the county seat and elsewhere, and the cause of good government sometimes seemed to be on the wane.

Tom Turk and "Ise" Hobbs were frequent visitors to the scene of these disturbances, and afterwards extended the war into Hickory county, as did others, in various directions, though with less worthy motives, no doubt, than those which incited its inauguration on the soil of "Old Kinderhook." It has often been claimed that local vigilance committees in neighboring counties, organized under the name of "Slickers," committed outrages in the name of redressing private or imaginary grievances. Such claims are apparently unwarranted, for so far as known the organization was used only as a safeguard against treachery or crime and to enforce the administration of the laws.

By the time the spies had been weeded out of the "Slicker" ranks, Avy and his accomplices, deprived of this source of information, but knowing that more determined measures were to be taken against the "Bank of Niangua," decided to murder Judge G. W. Moulder, Samuel Crall and others of the more active law and order men, and in attempting to carry out this design shot and killed a popular and inoffensive young man named Proctor Capps, who chanced to be in their company. This unprovoked assassination of a non-partisan aroused public sentiment to a higher pitch than ever. Moulder and Crall had received information from a neighbor woman of the attempt to be made on their lives, and it became generally recognized that the "Bank" would have to go or that the law-abiding class would have to give it a clear field. The killing occurred near the home of the Woolf family, "Anti-Slickers," one of whom was arrested for the crime and lodged in the county jail.

Armed and angry men swarmed in from all directions, and for once, the "Slickers," almost with one accord, demanded summary vengeance. The solitary exception, so far as known, was the gray-haired father of the murdered boy, who asked that the majesty of the law be recognized, and that the punishment of his son's slayer be left to the courts. It has often been described as a wierd and thrilling scene. The resolute hunters and settlers in their picturesque pioneer garb, the brawny smith with poised sledge, awaiting the word to beat down the jail door, the self-appointed executioner with the noose in readiness, the trembling wretch within, imploring mercy, and the bereaved parent staying the angry tide in the name of the law!

The calmer counsel of the old man prevailed, the prisoner was left in charge of the jailer that night, and neither was ever more seen or heard of in Camden county. The jailer, who was also sheriff of the county, was known to have more or less connection with the outlaws, but whether this fact proved the salvation of the man in his custody or sealed his destruction, can probably never be known, as it was reported

that he escaped, and that the sheriff had fled from what might be awkward consequences. People had to be satisfied with this explanation or none, as it is the only one that has ever been offered by any actor in those scenes.

Whatever construction may be put upon these disappearances, they were not the only ones. There was no longer any doubt that the cause of the "Bankers" was doomed. Avy, as is often the case with such characters, turned traitor at the last in order to save his own worthless life, no doubt, betrayed one of his accomplices, who was killed in his own house as he emerged from concealment at a signal from his chief. One of Avy's lieutenants, named Rafferty, was also killed.

Rolls of the organized outlaws were now in the hands of the "Slickers," with the part assigned to each, their plant on the Niangua was raided, but the coiners had fled, and their implements carried away or concealed. Some of their paraphernalia, including plates for printing bank notes, were afterwards found where they had been buried by the counterfeiters or their accomplices. Wherever evidence was deemed sufficient to convict a man of criminal complicity with the "Bankers" he was incontinently ousted from the country under penalty of a worse alternative, but those whom it was thought had been misled through ignorance were permitted to remain, provided they proved to be good citizens. Utterly demoralized by the defection of their leader and the determined stand taken by the settlers, the criminal classes offered no further resistance but scattered, most of them doubtless going to newer settlements, though never to re-organize along the original lines. The "Slickers" passed the watchword to their subsequent fields of action, where the "war" finally died out, in the light of better conditions of society.

Evidence was afterwards found that some of the desperadoes had concealed themselves in the recesses of hitherto unexplored caverns after the Capps killing, but there was probably no occasion for them to do so. Prompt compliance was all the people of the new county demanded, and they were too glad to be rid of their troublesome neighbors to do them bodily

harm or harrass them with the law, so long as they kept out of the way.

Of course the immediate effect of the "Slicker" victory was a general purification of the moral atmosphere. Crude and primitive as had been the remedies employed, the cure was radical, and for a time complete. No more counterfeiting, no more horse stealing, no more insecurity and dread of unseen evil.

Another effect was the bond created between those who had passed through the crisis together, and proved themselves true men in "times that tried men's souls." This spirit of fraternity endured through the lives of those who shared it, and for many years a man to be "all right" must be one who was perfectly clear from complicity in the unlawful practices of the '30s.

Then, while the hospitality of the Niangua people is as free and open handed as that of any people in the world; more so, no doubt, by reason of their early trials, there is a certain element of suspicion, handed down from father to son, of the movements and intentions of strangers, which is even more marked than in most rural communities; but overcome this by frankness or acceptable endorsement that you are "all right," and the native Nehemgar is the prince of good fellows, he can never treat you with too much courtesy or cordiality, and he will "fight for you at the drop of a hat and drop it himself."

It is generally believed, and is doubtless almost invariably the case, that irregular or unlawful organizations generate disregard for the laws and degenerate into mob violence and disorder. In this particular instance, however, the leaders appeared to fully recognize the tendency and responsibilities of their action, and most fortunately were ably seconded in their purpose to keep within due bounds by the entire law-abiding community.

Thrown upon their own resources in the inhospitable wilderness, beyond the reach of the protecting arm of the law, confronted by an enemy more unscrupulous, cunning and insinuating than the red savage of the forest, they opposed force

with force, and were frankly acquitted by public opinion, on the ground of self-defense.

Whatever the logical result should have been, or whatever the result of similar action in other communities, the insurmountable fact remains that the only case of mob violence that has occurred in that county within a period of nearly sixty years was perpetrated by people from a distance, who took that means of disposing of prisoners rather than return them to their own courts for trial. Again, there have been few attempts at systematic violations of the law, and they have been so short-lived as to hardly attract attention. A temporary revival of public alertness suffices to locate and suppress the trouble in a legal manner.

In no part of the Union, probably, is property safer, or less guarded. "What is the use to lock the house or the barn?" asks the old settler. "How can stuff get away by itself?" And it rarely does get away. If it does, unpleasant consequences follow, and the offense is not soon repeated. There is also, and always has been, a notable reluctance to litigate. Trifles are not often dragged into the courts. Many counties with the population of Camden will have four times the cases on their dockets that it has, and this has been true throughout the history of the county.

The prime and enduring consequence of the "Slicker War," however, was to break down the chief barrier, at that time, to the development and progress of Central Missouri. Its worst danger in those early days, was that of becoming a resort for criminals and fugitives from justice, as was so notoriously the case on other of our frontiers. That this evil already existed to a grave degree, will be apparent from the events here narrated, and only the heroic measures adopted by the rude yet loyal pioneers for the defense of their property and their firesides, deterred a greater influx of such dangerous and revolutionary characters. Do we not owe to the "Slicker War," then, much of the chivalrous sense of justice, the typical integrity, the generous sympathy and contempt of fictitious appearances which aid in making Missourians peers of the earth and worthy heirs of our National heritage?

J. W. VINCENT.

## GENERAL JO O. SHELBY.

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Reading a very interesting address by the Hon. W. P. Boreland, delivered at the unveiling of the monument at a cemetery in Kansas City, to the Confederate dead, published in the October number of the Missouri Historical Review, with his remarks on the life, character and history of General Jo O. Shelby, describing his gallantry as a soldier as well as his kindness and generous qualities as a man, recalls to my mind an incident which was related to me by the Hon. James C. McGinniss, of St. Louis, in 1890. Senator McGinniss and I had served together in the State Senate for a number of years, and while differing politically, we were personal friends. Mr. McGinniss was a lawyer of ability and learning and a man of sterling character. He died some years ago.

The incident which Senator McGinniss related to me, shows very strikingly the chivalrous and generous traits of character which distinguished Gen. Shelby. Even before the commencement of the war, but when the angry political passions, which culminated in that great conflict, had been raised to a white heat by the agitation of slavery and the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln for President in the election of 1860. McGinniss and myself happened to meet in 1890 on a slow train going from Sedalia to Lexington, both of us had ceased to be members of the legislature, but we spent a number of pleasant hours in recalling reminiscences of our service together in the State Senate. Arriving at Lexington, we stopped at the Nichols House and after supper we walked up town and went into the office of the old City Hotel. While there McGinniss said, "Wight, let me relate to you a little personal history or incident that happened to me in this very office or hotel in November, 1860." "It will," he continued, "illustrate the heated political condition at that time, as well as the generous qualities of a man, who afterwards became one of the most famous of the Confederate military generals west of the Mississippi, Gen. Jo. Shelby."



McGinniss said, "I was born in Kentucky and came to Missouri in 1858. I was quite a young man, but had learned the carpenter's trade and at the time of election was working at my trade in Lafayette county some miles away from the city of Lexington. I was old enough to vote and had been in the state long enough to entitle me to that privilege. I was then a Republican in politics as now and wanted to vote for Abraham Lincoln for President. On the day of the election I rode to Lexington for that purpose. Voting in those days was viva voce, the voter calling out the names of the candidates of his choice. I went to the Court House and found some very dignified looking gentlemen who were the judges of election in that precinct. I signified my desire to vote and when I said I wanted to vote for the Lincoln electors, I was informed by the apparently surprised and disgusted judges that I could not vote that ticket there, that they had no poll books for the Republican ticket and that they didn't propose to make one out for my vote. As there was quite a spirited contest between the Whig and Democratic candidates for congress, as well as a sharp local contest for sheriff and as I had previously indicated by choice for those offices, the respective candidates wanted my vote and as I wouldn't vote unless permitted to vote the whole ticket they insisted on my vote being taken, tainted as it was by its Republican affinity. So after considerable fuss and trouble and some excitement, I was permitted to vote for Abraham Lincoln. I afterwards learned that mine was the only vote he received in that precinct. After voting, I strolled over to the City Hotel and while standing in the office noticed that the room was filling up quite rapidly with a lot of young fellows with riding whips in their hands and I also noticed that their looks was directed towards me, not pleasantly but quite threateningly. Some of them saying, 'where is the black Abolitionist' and using other terms more approbrious than complimentary. Some of them volunteered to furnish a rope, while others advised the milder punishment of tar and feathers or a good 'blackjacking. I backed up in a corner, seeing no avenue of escape, concluding

that I would die fighting rather than undergo the indignities threatened. About that time I noticed a young man, broad shouldered, medium height with a look of determination on his face, come in at the door of the office and shouldering himself somewhat roughly through the crowd, came directly to me and addressing me in a voice loud enough to be heard by the crowd, asked, 'Are you the young man who voted for Mr. Lincoln for President today?' I replied that I was. 'Well sir' he answered, 'while I have no sympathy with your political principles, this is a free country and I recognize, what the law guarantees, the right of every man to vote as he pleases.' And turning to the crowd he told them in a manner that admitted no mistake as to his intentions, said, 'Gentlemen, you know me, many of you are my friends, but friends or not I propose to see this young man safe and harmless out of this town as soon as he wants to go and any one who interferes with him, will have me to deal with.' The crowd gradually dispersed and he then turned to me and asked me where my horse was hitched and said, 'You had better leave town as soon as possible, for while I may be able to protect you in daylight, I might not be able to do so after dark.' He accompanied me to my horse and I rode to Concordia, where there was quite a lot of German Republicans. My rescuer was Jo O. Shelby, the famous commander afterwards of Shelby's Brigade." McGinniss added that after Shelby returned to Missouri, after the war, they became personal friends and that he (McGinniss) was able in some degree during the hot political conditions that followed the war to show his gratitude.

S. A. WIGHT.

## EARLY RAILROADS IN MISSOURI.

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Between 1840 and 1850 much attention was directed to railroad surveys. Plank roads had proved to be a disappointment, and business men realized that railroads would have to take their place. The legislature that met in 1848 granted charters to six railroads, among which was the Pacific Railroad Company. Thomas Allen, its first president, spent a great deal of time in endeavoring to promote its building. The preliminary organization of the company took place on the 31st of January, 1850, and in March following the services of James P. Kirkwood, then of New York, were obtained, as chief engineer. In 1851 the first surveys were made, and Mr. Kingsley located the line, and had charge of its construction to Kirkwood. Kirkwood resigned in 1852, and Thomas S. O'Sullivan was chosen chief engineer. In July, 1852, accompanied by the writer, he made a trip by steamboat to Owen's Landing in Jackson county, and thence by carriage to Independence, and then joined a surveying party eighteen miles south of Independence. I remained with that party until the first day of November, during which an experimental line was run towards Boonville and another from Knobnoster northwest to the Missouri River. We quit work near Grand Pass, in Saline county, and moved eastward. I walked all the way to Gray's Gap, two hundred miles, and from that place by stage forty miles to St. Louis. During that winter I worked in the railroad office, making maps of routes surveyed. During the winter I made a horseback ride of seventy-five miles from Moseley's along the county Springfield road to where is now the town of Rolla, and return, and on the whole trip met one man. During the latter part of December I made surveys for the railroad line, with other lines, between Kirkwood and Moseley's. There were then but few houses near the route, and none at Kirkwood or Pacific.

On December 23d the first five miles of the railroad were completed, reaching Cheltenham. A celebration then took

place, and I, with others, took a five mile railroad excursion trip. Among the speakers on the occasion was Edward Bates. In the spring I was ordered to Hermann to take charge of work there, and although I had never before had anything to do with railroad construction I staked out the work for grading, culverts and bridges, and looked after the work until it was completed and the track laid.

In 1864 the railroad company called upon me again, and put me in charge of work in Western Missouri. I relocated the road from Holden to Lee's Summit, and then superintended the construction of about twenty miles. In this I was ably assisted by Messrs. T. McGowan and J. D. Elton. This was finished in 1866. In 1870 I made surveys for the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad between Boonville and Kansas City; also from Lexington to Butler; and from Jefferson City to Hickory Hill. In 1879 I made surveys for the Missouri Pacific Railroad in Kansas amounting to about three hundred miles, between Paola and Wingfield, and Toronto and Wichita. In this I was assisted by A. Glasgow and George R. Lockwood. The latter is now a leading lawyer in St. Louis.

One of the engineers in the employ of the Pacific Railroad in its early building was afterwards territorial Governor of Montana.

G. C. BROADHEAD.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN MISSOURI  
CEMETERIES.

TENTH PAPER.

With some additions this paper includes all inscriptions in Maple Park Cemetery in Springfield, Missouri, of persons who died before 1876, and of all since that date of persons more than seventy-five years old.

Charles A. Ashton born Nov. 25, 1824. Died June 28, 1904.

James Abbott born Feb. 13, 1835. Died Jan. 27, 1907.

George Adams born March 14, 1819. Died May 3, 1891.

Sylvia A. wife of G. W. Anthony born Feb. 21, 1845. Died April 2, 1875.

Betsy Adams born Feb. 21, 1794. Died Jan. 16, 1880.

George Herod Ashley, Prof. of Eng. Lit. Rhet. and Greek in Drury College born Sept. 19, 1844. Died Aug. 20, 1877.

"I have given my life to Drury College."

W. R. Bond died Nov. 9, 1875.

William S. Boyce born Jan. 21, 1818. Died Jan. 14, 1885.

Elizabeth Withers wife of James S. Barton. Died Dec. 1, 1878, aged 52 yrs.

Thos. Bennett born April 1, 1829, in Seacombe, Cheshire. Died at Colorado Jan. 18, 1904.

John S. Benson born in O'Hancock, Va., April 17, 1813. Died Sept. 15, 1885.

Nathan Bray born March 30, 1827. Died Meh. 18, 1899.

Milton Bray died Oct. 8, 1853.

Electra Bray died June 26, 1858.

John W. Bray died July 3, 1858.

Ira A. Bray died Jan. 3, 1861.

Charley Bray died Nov. 20, 1879.

Children of N. and M. Bray.

Samuel Bryan born in Alexandria, D. C., Jan 30, 1797. Died May 27, 1874.

Mary B. wife of Saml. Byran born Dec. 18, 1802. Died Jan. 18, 1883.

Wm. S. Boxley born Aug. 9, 1799. Died Jan. 18, 1871.

Wm. B. Burns, 1816-1901.

A. D. Campbell died Jan. 18, 1884, aged 76 yrs.

Elizabeth E. dau. of H. S. and L. F. Chenowith born Aug. 22, 1849. Died Aug. 15, 1851

George W. Churning born April 15, 1818. Died Nov. 27, 1898.

Margaret J. Churning born Sept. 12, 1823. Died Feb. 19, 1902.

David Clayman died Dec. 10, 1876, aged 60 yrs.

Wm. H. Cochran born Dec. 9, 1828. Died Feb. 2, 1895.

Rev. E. E. Conde born July 12, 1846. Killed in Marshfield cyclone, Apr. 18, 1880.

G. W. Connelly born May 1, 1815. Died Mch. 19, 1896.

Robert Cowan died Jan. 24, 1870, aged 73 yrs, 9 mos. 11 dys.

Elizabeth Kerr Cowan, wife of Robert Cowan died May 17, 1884, aged 75 yrs. 10 mos.

Salem P. Cope born April 18, 1826. Died Feb. 28, 1903.

Geo. W. Cooper born Feb. 20, 1814. Died Nov. 12, 1881.

William Crichton born at Dundee, Scotland, Aug. 4, 1829. Died at Invertay near Springfield, Sept. 27, 1904.

William D. Crothers born Jan. 3, 1818. Died Jan. 30, 1897.

Eliza A. Crothers born Oct. 12, 1830. Died Nov. 26, 1901.

Robt. A. Clark born June 19, 1822. Died June 7, 1889.

John B. Clark born Sept. 6, 1794. Died July 1, 1878.

Margaret Clark born March 1, 1802. Died May 13, 1878.

Edward Eagan born Jan. 4, 1836. Died Dec. 2, 1891.

15th Army corps Ind. V. I.

G. W. Edwards born Nov. 28, 1818. Died Oct. 30, 1902.

P. C. Ellenbury born Nov. 17, 1826. Died Dec. 20, 1903.

Thos. J. Epperson born Feb. 13, 1808. Died Jan. 10, 1884.

Tabitha A. wife of E. K. Eversol born Mch. 1, 1820. Died Dec. 8, 1873.

Finis Y. Ewing born Oct. 19, 1811. Died May 12, 1891.

Jane wife of F. Y. Ewing born Oct. 24, 1824. Died Nov. 12, 1880.

Julia S. dau. of W. B. and J. A. Farmer died May 28, 1859.

- W. B. Farmer born Sept. 20, 1811. Died May 9, 1878.  
Martha E. dau. of R. J. and G. M. McElhaney and wife of H. F. Fellows born Meh. 21, 1841. Died Oct. 5, 1869.  
Thos. N. Flanner, M. D., born at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1831. Died at Hancock, Mich., Jan. 7, 1884.  
Mary L. wife of Dr. William E. Flanner born at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. Died July 27, 1871 in 67th yr.  
Henry Frenz born Auglaize, Ohio, May 13, 1837. Died Dec. 26, 1880.  
Jackson Gain born March 8, 1814. Died Meh. 1869.  
Nancy Gain born 1780. Died Meh. 22, 1902.  
Joseph Gott born Aug. 24, 1812. Died Jan. 6, 1890.  
J. H. Gaynor born in Farfares Co., Va., Dec. 25, 1812. Died Dec. 8, 1881.  
James B. Galloway born Feb. 19, 1812. Died Aug. 13, 1880.  
Laura P. Galloway born Feb. 12, 1816. Died April 30, 1900.  
Matilda E. wife of John L. Gardner born Meh. 1, 1820. Died Jan. 7, 1859.  
Benjamin Gorton born Sept. 2, 1797. Died April 8, 1875.  
Sarah A. Gorton born Nov. 25, 1802. Died Jan. 20, 1887.  
John Hoag born April 23, 1800. Died Dec. 31, 1881.  
Rebecca F. Hoag born June 24, 1802. Died March 12, 1872.  
Ann Hibler born May 5, 1825. Died July 28, 1907.  
Sarah Hogge, mother of Amanda Benson Mitchel, 1790-1884.  
Fredrika Holgle born Nov. 10, 1829. Died Dec. 17, 1903.  
Spencer Hooper born May 22, 1808. Died Nov. 10, 1901.  
Charlie Hooper born Dec. 17, 1845. Died June 8, 1866.  
Elvira J. Ingram born April 15, 1849. Died March 11, 1859.  
Ann wife of J. H. Jennings born Meh. 18, 1824. Died July 4, 1868.  
Leonidas G. son of J. H. and A. E. Jennings born Apr. 3, 1849. Died July 28, 1860.  
Frank D. son of J. H. and A. E. Jennings born Jan. 7, 1847. Died Jan. 1, 1864.  
Elma Kenton born Jan. 5, 1827. Died Jan. 23, 1901.  
Elizabeth P. wife of Josiah T. Keet born Dec. 3, 1826. Died Oct. 23, 1900.



- Josiah Thomas Keet born Sept. 8, 1822. Died Feb. 5, 1894.  
Sallie T. Keller born Aug. 28, 1819. Died Dec. 11, 1862.  
James Kershaw born April 26, 1826. Died July 19, 1899.  
Lydia Little wife of Wm. H. Knott born Aug. 16, 1819. Died Sept. 26, 1901.  
Jane K. Lines born Dec. 15, 1824. Died Meh. 14, 1904.  
Charles Lisenby born April 6, 1847. Died July 30, 1878.  
Susan wife of Charles Lisenby died Aug. 4, 1881, aged 77 yrs.  
Columbia wife of John W. Lisenby died Oct. 13, 1872, aged 30 yrs, 5 mos.  
John Lyden born June 22, 1868. Killed Nov. 17, 1888.  
Joseph McGluer born May 15, 1813. Died May 17, 1884.  
Father of Rev. M. L. McGluer.  
Martha McGluer born Jan. 10, 1828. Died Jan. 19, 1891.  
Nancy wife of Capt. J. McKee born Oct. 22, 1776. Died Aug. 23, 1865.  
Martha Jane McPherson born in Scott Co., Ky., July 29, 1817. Died Apr. 9, 1907.  
William I. Mancroft born Feb. 22, 1824. Died Aug. 10, 1897.  
Bethany R. Maxwell born Sept. 15, 1800. Died June 27, 1889.  
B. F. Mikesell born Feb. 28, 1821. Died Dec. 9, 1901.  
Allen Mitchell born Dec. 9, 1815. Died Nov. 29, 1878.  
Amanda F. Denson Michel, 1823-1899.  
Walter Mitchell died Jan. 14, 1895, in 82d yr.  
America wife of Walter Mitchell died Oct. 1, 1875, aged 46 yrs.  
Dr. J. T. Means born Sept. 4, 1820. Died May 18, 1884.  
Legrand Morehouse born July 7, 1811. Died Meh. 21, 1889.  
Julia A. Morehouse born March 6, 1832. Died April 26, 1902.  
Almarinda wife of William Massey born July 9, 1828. Died Oct. 12, 1872.  
Laura L. dau. of Wm. and A. C. Massey born Feb. 28, 1847. Died Dec. 12, 1861.  
Annie H. Peterson wife of J. Nelson born Dec. 30, 1816. Died June 12, 1907.  
Jacob Payne died Feb. 10, 1855.  
Jane Payne born Nov. 25, 1812. Died July 18, 1865.

W. M. Payton born Jan. 29, 1830. Died Feb. 19, 1903.

Juliette wife of J. W. Peacher born Dec. 18, 1843. Died Nov. 15, 1872.

Mary dau. of Henry and Rhoda Sheppard and wife of Oliver H. Picher born Aug. 28, 1850. Died Sept. 2, 1875.

B. F. Plummer born March 26, 1840. Died Mch. 1, 1904.

Private 24th Mo. V. I., member of Sergeant Plummer's Post.

B. F. Power born April 24, 1815. Died Sept. 14, 1885.

Moses G. Prescott died Jan. 13, 1896, aged 75 yrs.

Nancy Morrison Prescott died Aug. 15, 1906, aged 82 yrs.

An ideal union of hearts in wedlock. Both natives of Sanbornton, N. H.

Alonzo D. Price born Aug. 14, 1841. Died Nov. 13, 1864.

Jane Pringle born in Scotland Nov. 7, 1830. Died Aug. 7, 1892.

Agnes Baird Pringle born in Scotland July 16, 1826. Died March 19, 1891.

G. M. Proctor born in Lancaster, Ky., March 2, 1820. Died Feb. 10, 1899.

Mary wife of G. M. Proctor born in Danville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1822. Died Mch. 11, 1899.

William Connelly Price born Aug. 8, 1799. Died Mch. 3, 1883.

Dr. H. M. Parrish born in Russellville, Ky., Mch. 8, 1823. Died Dec. 15, 1883.

Geo. S. Rathbun born Feb. 27, 1829. Died Mch. 16, 1907.

David Richardson, May 1819-March 7, 1903.

Margaret wife of John Row born Feb. 14, 1810. Died April 9, 1888.

John W. Shane born Oct. 1, 1844. Died July 24, 1906.

John P. Shank born July 6, 1830. Died Sept. 15, 1900.

Rev. T. E. Shepherd born Dec. 15, 1820. Died Aug. 29, 1890.

Robert Smith, 1802-1879.

Susan H. Smith wife of Robert 1818-1877.

J. P. Shipman born Aug. 15, 1827. Died Sept. 24, 1876.

Chas. S. Shipman born Nov. 13, 1856. Died Oct. 29, 1874.

Susannah E. wife of P. R. Smith born March 31, 1833. Died July 19, 1856.

Jacob Shultz born June 30, 1799. Died Aug. 16, 1865.

Louisiana wife of Jacob Shultz born Aug. 27, 1812. Died April 17, 1884.

John Frederick Steffen born Oct. 12, 1801. Died Meh. 28, 1851.

Daniel R. Talcott born April 18, 1806. Died Oct. 12, 1884.

N. J. Tillman, Co. K 46th Mo. Inf. (No dates.)

William A. Thomas born Dec. 28, 1848. Died June 4, 1895.

Erected by employees of St. Louis & San Francisco  
Railway.

William Van Winkle, 1820-1903.

James Weaver born Dec. 1, 1816. Died March 22, 1860.

H. F. Weber born March 27, 1830. Died June 13, 1904.

James Weller, 1819-1893.

M. G. Wilson, 1824-1906.

Thomas Williams born Dec. 6, 1827. Died Jan. 22, 1884.

Rebecca White born March 1, 1808. Died June 26, 1887.

Josiah Crawford White born in Penn. Oct. 14, 1811. Died April 26, 1892.

Sarah Martha wife of Josiah C. White born in Penn., April 2, 1815. Died April 20, 1896.

John Waddell born March 18, 1805. Died Sept. 13, 1883.

Timothy G. Woolley died Dec. 18, 1874, aged 69 yrs. 7 mos. 10 dys.

Elizabeth Woolley died Dec. 2, 1880, aged 76 yrs. 8 mos. 22 days.

D. P. Waite died Nov. 3, 1871, in 44th year.

Mamie F. dau. of D. P. and P. F. Waite died Oct. 12, 1871, aged 7 yrs. 9 mos. 13 dys.

Elizabeth Fenly wife of Levi A. Williams born July 19, 1816. Died Dec. 20, 1877.

Daniel Wonderly born Nov. 26, 1828. Died May 10, 1907.

## OLD TIME NEWS.

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The following items are reprinted from the "Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser," which was printed at Franklin, Missouri, April 23, 1819 to June 16, 1826; at Fayette June 29, 1826 to June 9, 1830; and Columbia May 4, 1830 to December 5, 1835, when it was succeeded by the **Columbia Patriot**. The Society has the only file known.

(Bee Hunters.)

"We had, for several days, observed a frequent passing of waggons through our town, accompanied with men armed with guns & dogs, all seemingly in high spirits, and prepared for a journey. Upon enquiring their destination, we found that they were generally bound for the head waters of Chariton, Grand, and some as far as the Des Moines Rivers, a "Bee hunting." From four to five men usually accompany each waggon and team of 4, 5 or 6 horses, provided with provisions for an absence of 3 to 5 weeks. We were also informed that it was expected not less than 40 waggons, thus equipped, would go from this county alone in search of one of the articles for which Canaan was so celebrated. It is also expected that a corresponding number in proportion to population, will set forth from the 10 or 12 adjacent counties. We were induced, by this information, to make the following calculation of the loss the improvement of our county will sustain in consequence of this general disposition of our farmers to thus dispose of that portion of their time in amusement: for we feel confident there cannot be much profit in such a fatiguing, precarious expedition. Thus 40 waggons worth at home \$2 per day, absent 20 days, with 5 men to each, whose labor is worth at home 50 cents; then say one dollar extra expense for powder, lead, and other contingencies; then add \$100 for extra wear and tear of waggons and harness. These sums added together make \$3,900, a sum that would pay our state and county tax. If we are asked where would the employment and wages come from, if they had staid at home? We answer, from their fertile

farms. Upon the whole we cannot but think that our fellow citizens are adopting a mistaken policy, when they leave the cultivation and improvement of their farms for the labor, fatigue, and less profitable jaunt of a hundred miles or more, through briar thickets, hazel bushes, and over innumerable deep gullies, miry creeks and dangerous rivers with their wag-gons. \* \* \* \* \*

—Missouri Intelligencer, Sept. 21, 1826.

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(“Communication.”)

Mr. Patten:

I have just returned from my annual Bee Hunt, and seeing some erroneous remarks and calculations in your paper of the 21st September, in relation to Bee Hunting, I hasten to set you aright. You appear to consider it an amusement, unattended by profit or reward. These ideas are both incorrect. The Bee Hunt is a fatigueing, laborious undertaking, but generally the hunter is richly compensated. You calculate the expenses, &c., of 40 waggons for 20 days, to be \$3,900, allowing five men to each waggon, whereas three and four is the usual number. I will however admit your calculation. Now let me calculate a little. I am an indifferent hunter, hardly on a par with the majority. Several waggons came in in company with me, and most of them have made a better trip than I have. But I will take mine as an average, and make the calculation from it. I got 90 gallons of honey and 400 pounds of beeswax, besides several deer skins, hams, &c. We will say the honey is worth 50 cents per gallon, and the bees wax 25 cents, making \$195. Now 40 waggons, at \$195 each will make \$7,800, which will make the net proceeds of the trip \$3,900—a very pretty sum to be brought into the county of Howard in three weeks—“sufficient to pay the state and county tax.” How stands the case now? Almost any subject looks well until we see both sides of it.

A Bee Hunter.”

Missouri Intelligencer, Oct. 19, 1826.

## ("Franklin Rail Road.)

The Citizens of New Franklin, (Mo.) have long had it in contemplation to construct a Rail Road from this place to the Missouri River. Lately several meetings have been held in this town on the subject, and measures will soon be adopted to put it in a rapid state of progression. According to the proposed route, the road will be carried through a rich bottom, from Franklin to the Missouri river, a distance of nearly two miles, to a point opposite Boonville. The capital necessary for this purpose is estimated at \$10,000; the greater proportion of which has already been subscribed by the citizens of this neighborhood.

Thus you see, that even here, comparatively speaking, in the western wilderness—in a frontier state, and almost the remotest section of the Union, is a Rail Road about to be constructed. How transcendent is the genius and enterprise of man! A few years ago the idea of Rail Roads ever being in operation in the United States, existed only in the imagination of a few. Now, imagination has passed from hesitating doubt, to bold achievement, and they are soon likely to extend from one end of this vast confederacy to the other.

Franklin, formerly the seat of justice of Howard county, is situated on the east side of the Missouri river; and at one period contained upwards of a thousand inhabitants, but owing to the alluvial nature of the soil on which the houses were built, a slight alteration in the channel of the river, caused the banks to wash away in such a manner, as to threaten the ultimate destruction of the town. Consequently a few public spirited and enterprising individuals, conceived the project of laying out a town to be called New Franklin, about two miles northeast of the old one, which though it is not quite three years since the sale of lots, has increased in so rapid a manner as to astonish the original proprietors; and augers fair to be, at no remote period, in population and wealth, second only to the great metropolis of the state.—Missouri Republican."

—Missouri Intelligencer, July 28, 1832.

## ("Franklin Rail Road Lottery.)

Authorized by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled "An act to Incorporate the Town of New Franklin," in which authority is given to raise by Lottery a sum of money not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, for the construction of a Rail Road from the bank of the Missouri River, to the town.

## First Class.

Capital Prize, 3,000 Dollars.

To be drawn in the Town of New Franklin, under the superintendence of Gerard Robinson, N. S. Burekhartt, and Caleb Jones, Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees for that purpose. Tickets may be had by application at the Lottery Office in New Franklin, and will also be distributed in several counties in the State. \* \* \* \* \*

## Scheme.

1 Prize of \$3,000 is \$3,000

&c

&c \* \* \*

996 Prizes \$10,000.

2,129 Blanks—3,125 Tickets.

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1.

## Plan of Drawing.

There will be two wheels, one the Number, the other the Prize Wheel.

One Drawing—Prizes only to be drawn.

To determine the fate of all the Prizes, a Prize will be drawn from those put into the prize wheel, and a number from the other wheel, which will be entitled to the prize drawn to its number, and so continue. \* \* \* \* \*

All Prizes subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent discount.—The prizes to be paid 20 days after the drawing.

J. M. Eager, Manager.

Franklin, April 15, 1833.

Tickets in the above Lottery can also be had at the Stores of Lamme, Samuel & Co. Columbia and Samuel Dyer, in Fulton."

—Missouri Intelligencer, June 29, 1833.



\$100 REWARD—Ran away from the Subscriber, living in Boone County, Mo. on Friday the 13th June, Three Negroes, viz: Dave, and Judy his wife; and John, their son. Dave is about 32 years of age, light color for a full blooded Negro—is a good boot and shoe maker by trade; is also a good farm hand. He is about 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches high, stout made, and quite an artful, sensible fellow. Had on \* \* \* \* \* Judy is rather slender made, about 28 years old, has a very light complexion for a Negro; \* \* \* \* \* is a first rate house servant and seamstress, and a good spinner, and is very full of affectation when spoken to. John is 9 years old, very likely and well grown; is remarkably light colored for a negro, and is cross-eyed. \* \* \* \* \* I will give the above reward and all reasonable expense, if secured anywhere out of the State, so that I can get them again. \* \* \* \* \*

The above mentioned clothing was all they took with them from home, but it is supposed he had \$30 or \$40 in cash with him, so that he may buy and exchange their clothing.

William Lientz."

—Missouri Intelligencer, June 21, 1834.

"Twenty one Steam Boats were lying in our port on Sunday morning last."—St. Louis Repub. July 6, 1833.

"The St. Louis Times, St. Louis, Mo., the Missouri Intelligencer, Columbia, Mo., and Monitor, Howard County, Missouri, of the same date, reach this office twelve days after they are published, at the same time."—Jackson Eagle.

Missouri Intelligencer, Sept. 21, 1833. —

("Launch of the Steamboat "Far West.")

New Franklin, Mo., Sept. 26.

Gentlemen:

A novel and exceedingly interesting spectacle was witnessed here on Thursday last, the 25th instant, in the launch of a steamboat built at this place, and owned in part by Mr. Elijah Hook, whose enterprise and perseverance amidst obstacles, deserves commendation and reward.

On the day of the launch, a number of persons assembled to gratify their curiosity by beholding an occurrence which never happened in this section before. The instant the blocks were detached from her keel, the boat glided safely into the water, amidst the roar of a piece of artillery and the shouts of the assemblage present, who had watched the progress of the scene with the most intense and fearful anxiety. The owners have given her the appropriate, if not perhaps harmonious cognomen of "Far West." The stream in which the launch was effected is a large creek called Bonfemme, which flows past this town, & empties into the Missouri river.

The "Far West" is a boat of a beautiful and approved model, firmly and substantially timbered, is one hundred and thirty-six feet long on deck, twenty feet beam, six feet hold, of two hundred tons burden, and is designed principally to navigate the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. She was built under the superintendence of those experienced shiprights, Messrs. Thomas and McInnis of St. Louis.

How surprising, Messrs. Editors, is the march and progress of science and enterprise in the west! How short a time ago was it when the Missouri river, the turbid waters of which rush impetuous down like a cataract, was deemed too perilous ever to be navigated by boats propelled by steam. Now, the Missouri river is not only successfully navigated, but steam boats are built on its banks.

In the immediate vicinity almost where the "Far West" has been built, a few years since, the wandering aborigines, fearless of molestation by the white men claimed sovereign sway. Or even at a little later period, roamed almost alone, in the deep and gloomy recesses of the forest, that intripid warrior and matchless hunter, Daniel Boone. Now, science has spread her enterprise, and a spirit of improvement is rapidly advancing, which will ere long, place the state of Missouri high among the Confederate members of the Union.—Missouri Republican."

Missouri Intelligencer, October 11, 1834.

(Boone County Paper.)

"The paper on which this number of the Missouri Intelligencer was printed, was manufactured at the paper mill of Messrs. Lamme, Keiser & Co. in this county. It is a fair specimen of what may be expected when the mill has been longer in operation. This is the only establishment of the kind in Missouri or Illinois—and the worthy and enterprising proprietors, (who have expended a large sum in this undertaking) merit, and we sincerely hope, will receive a liberal and general support from the printers and merchants of the two States—particularly Missouri. The machinery is entirely new, and the whole establishment is on an extensive scale. We have no doubt that as good paper as printers and others may wish will be manufactured here. Our own manufacturers ought to be encouraged by us, in preference to those of other parts of the Union. We are sorry to see that the new Journal at Fayette, (only 25 or 30 miles from the mill in Boone) is printed on something probably called paper, but possessing neither soul nor body—of which we understand, the editor procured a large supply from Cincinnati! We hope we may not have occasion hereafter to say the same in reference to any other editor in Boon's Lick."

—Missouri Intelligencer, December 27, 1834.

"St. Louis, Dec. 19.

The Mississippi river is now lower than it has been known within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. It cannot be navigated by large boats, in consequence of the want of water at Merrimac bar, and other places."—Mo. Republican.

—Missouri Intelligencer, December 27, 1834.

## NOTES.

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### **Increase in Price of the Review.**

When the Missouri Historical Review was first started it was looked upon as an experiment of very uncertain permanence. It had to make a standing among historical societies and their members, as no one cared for it if there were to be only a few numbers issued. It has now proven that there is a historical field in which it can do good work, and its seventh volume has inspired confidence in its continuance. Societies and libraries now look upon it as a publication that must be placed upon their shelves, and already a catalog of a Boston dealer has advertised the first five volumes unbound for \$13. The Society has given its quarterly to all members without more than the nominal membership fee, but is it not under any obligation to continue supplying the completed volumes at that rate. Some time ago it doubled the price of the first volume, and now the supply of the numbers of this volume is so small that it increases the price to three dollars. The number of the second and sixth volumes have been raised to two dollars each. The complete file of the Review to the beginning of the present or seventh volume will now cost \$10.00, and this price will be increased as the supply diminishes.

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### **American Historical and Other Associations.**

During last holidays the American Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and various other Associations met in Boston for four days sessions. The annual address of the President of the American was by Theodore Roosevelt, who had been elected at the meeting a year before. His subject was "History as Literature." The Association met in many sections, one of which was a conference of historical societies, in which the principal subject was the relation of genealogy to history.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association whose winter meeting is always held at the same time and place as the

American, had for its general topic "New England and the West."

The American Political Science Association, the American Social Science Association and the various Associations brought together the usual number of prominent educators, historians, statesmen and the local arrangements for the meetings and their attendants were pleasant and satisfactory. The place of meeting next holidays will be Columbia and Charleston, South Carolina.

#### **A Lincoln Book.**

The Society has on deposit an old book that is said to have come from a house in Illinois in which President Lincoln once lived. There is written in it "Abraham Lincoln his book bought in the year of our Lord 1795," but of course this could not have been the President.

The Secretary had some correspondence with Henry F. Lincoln, of the Quartermaster General's office, Washington, and he referred the matter to James Minor Lincoln, Historian Lincoln Family and Genealogical Association, Wareham, Massachusetts, who writes his opinion about the owner of the book, and also gives the opinion of the Boston Public Library as to the dictionary, as follows:

"The dictionary to which you refer is without doubt the work of Nathan or Nathaniel Bailey. Thirty editions of it were published between 1721 and 1802, and it was the standard English dictionary before the appearance of Samuel Johnson's dictionary. Sixteen editions of Bailey's are in the Boston Public Library. The very lengthy title page of the London edition of 1771 begins:

"An Universal Etymological English Dictionary

— — — — —  
By N. Bailey."

The first page of the dictionary proper has at the top:

"An Universal Etymological Dictionary; and an Interpreter of Hard Words."

It would be difficult to identify a mutilated copy of

Bailey's dictionary unless it could be compared with a perfect copy."

"I still think it likely that this dictionary was the property of Abraham, (4th Generation), son of Mordecai, (3d Gen.) of Berks county, Pa., and was given to his namesake Abraham (5th Gen) (perhaps) when that branch went to Kentucky (I mean Virginia) or was sent to Abraham (5th Gen.) when he was old enough to use it, (son of John, 4th Gen.).

"Another thing seems to point to the ownership in the "Mordecai" (3d Gen.) line is: Hancock Co., where Mordecai (3d Gen.) family lived, is in the western part of Illinois, on the Mississippi river.

"Thomas Lincoln, (6th Gen.) the President's Abraham (7th Gen.) father, lived in Cole county, which is in the eastern part of the state, so that they lived almost the width of the state apart. How easy for this book to get over the Mississippi from Illinois to Missouri. The more I think of it, I'm inclined to this last conclusion, but of course I do not say it is the correct one."

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#### Judge Todd's Picture.

Mrs. Henry W. Yates, of Omaha, Nebraska, has presented the State Historical Society of Missouri with a picture of her grandfather, Judge David Todd. Judge Todd was a judge in Missouri Territory; he was appointed by President James Monroe in 1817, and served till the admission of Missouri in 1821. He then was appointed judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Missouri by Governor McNair, and served till 1837. His circuit was the largest in the state, and, like the early lawyers and jurists of Missouri, he "rode the circuit."

Judge Todd was the Whig candidate for governor in 1826, but was defeated by Governor Miller by a small majority. He was born in Lexington, Ky., and served in the war of 1812, before coming to Missouri. When he came to Missouri, he located at Old Franklin, in Howard county, and from there he moved to Columbia, remaining here till he died. He was one of the original subscribers to the University in 1839, and

was the presiding officer on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the University building in 1840. His son, Robert B. Todd, afterwards judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, was a member of the University's first graduating class, the class of '43.

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### BOOK NOTICES.

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**The Different West** as seen by a transplanted Easterner. By **Arthur E. Bostwick**. Chi. A. C. McChurg & Co., 1913.

The author, now the Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, and formerly of the New York Public Library, and at one time the President of the American Library Association, has done well to put in print the differences between the East and the Middle West, as seen by so competent an observer. In various chapters he has covered the land features, vegetation, weather conditions, transportation, education, politics, art, science, literature, speech and other differences between the two parts of the country, and has made an entertaining book for popular reading.

**Genealogy of the Cloyd, Basye and Tapp Families in America**, with brief sketches referring to the families of Ingels, Jones, Marshall and Smith, by **A. D. Cloyd**, M. D. Omaha, Nebraska, 1912. (Columbus, Ohio, The Champlin Press.)

The above author was born in Howard county, Missouri, and educated at Central College, Fayette, and many of the families treated in the book have resided or still reside in Missouri, so the donation of the book by the author is a valued addition to our collection of the works of Missouri authors and of Missouri biography. The book is of 297 pages, and may be obtained of the author, who is Sovereign Physician to the Sovereign Camp of the Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb.

**Surgical Operations with local anesthesia** by **Arthur E. Hertzler**, M. D., Surgeon to the Halstead Hospital, Halstead,



Kan., and to the Swedish Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri. New York, 1912. 8 vo. ills. 205, (4) p.

We are indebted to the author for this addition to our collection of works by Missouri authors. From slight reading and examination of the illustrations it seems to be a valuable work for the physician and surgeon.

**A Treatise on Tumors.** By **Arthur E. Hertzler**, M. D., Ph. D., Consulting Surgeon to the Swedish Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., etc., etc. Illustrated with 538 engravings and 8 plates. Phil. and N. Y. Lea & Febiger, 1912.

The above finely printed and bound quarto by a Missouri author is a credit to the author, publisher and state. It embodies the experience of many years in the operating room, and gives to students and practitioners a guide to the proper recognition of tumors, combining the scientific viewpoint and clinical observation.

**Laws of Missouri** particularly applicable to women and Children, by (Mrs. Samuel) Mary D. Lawrence, member of the Kansas City Bar. n. p. (c. 1912.)

This book of more than one hundred pages treats very fully of the duties, rights, and remedies under the Revised Statutes of 1909, and the Laws of 1911, for women and children, and so arranged that any one without being a lawyer will thoroughly understand them.

**The McCues of the Old Dominion**, supplemented with brief charts of the Steele, Arbuckle and Cunningham families. Compiled by **John N. McCue**, member of the Virginia Historical Society. June, 1912. Mexico, Mo.

This genealogy by a Missouri author of a Scotch-Irish family that came to this country about 1737, contains the record of many persons of the different branches of the family, and also has portraits of many of them.

**Outlaws of the Fox River Country.** A tale of the Whiteford and Spencer murders. By **J. W. Murphy**, late editor of

the Alexandria (Missouri) Commercial. Hannibal, 1882. Illustrations 138 pp.

A copy of the above has just been received from the author, who is now the editor of the Saturday Evening Post, of Burlington, Iowa. About 1845 there was an organization of thieves and murderers, numbering over four hundred persons, well organized, and working in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, and accounts are given of many murders committed by them, those in Missouri being in Clark and other counties of Northeast Missouri. Those of the present time can hardly realize the terrible crimes committed by that organization.

**A History of Education in Missouri.** The essential facts concerning the history and organization of Missouri's schools. By **Claude A. Phillips**, A. M., Professor of the History and Philosophy of Education, State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo. Jefferson City; the Hugh Stephens Printing Company. (c. 1911.)

Chapters are given to the consideration of elementary schools; secondary schools; normal schools; special schools; the college union and the institutions that are members of it; the city school systems; the Teachers' Association; and various educational problems. No doubt the work will aid in bringing about a better understanding and appreciation of Missouri schools, and will direct more attention to the problems that are to be solved.

**A Study in American Freemasonry**, edited by **Arthur Preuss**, editor of Catholic Fortnightly Review. Second edit. St. Louis. B. Herder, 1908.

In the October, 1908, Review there was a notice of the first edition of the above. The second edition was called for by the continued demand for the work. So long as the Catholic church opposes the order, we presume no better defence of its position can be found than is given in this work.

**The fundamental fallacy of Socialism.** An essay on the question of landownership. Edited by Arthur Pruess. Second edit. St. Louis and Freiburg. B. Herder, 1909.

The late election in Missouri on single tax, showed very positively that the people of the state believed in individual ownership of land, and so their votes were cast to sustain that fact, and to defeat the single tax, which has its origin in the theory of common ownership. Did all who so voted understand the correct theory of ownership, as given in this book, the future maintenance of that theory would be more certain. We can heartily recommend the book to all who wish to clearly understand the reasons for the belief they have.

**God; his knowability, essence and attributes.** A dogmatic treatise by the Reverend Joseph Pohle, Ph. D., D. D. Authorized English version with added references, by Arthur Preuss. St. L., B. Herder, 1911.

**God; the author of nature and the supernatural.** A dogmatic treatise by the Reverend Joseph Pohle, Ph. D., D. D. Authorized English version, with additional references by **Arthur Preuss.** St. Louis. B. Herder, 1912.

**The Divine trinity.** A dogmatic treatise by the Reverend Joseph Pohle, Ph. D., D. D. Authorized English version with additional references, by Arthur Preuss. St. Louis. B. Herder, 1912.

These three works of Dogmatic Theology are by Dr. Pohle, a professor of high standing in the Catholic world, and are presented to the American reader and student by Arthur Preuss, an editor of ability.

**Samuel Morris Dodd.** Sixty years upbuilder of business. Helper of Men, in St. Louis. By **Walter B. Stevens.** Privately printed. St. Louis, 1912. 8 vo. port. 76 pp.

From Albert Blair the above interesting sketch of one who was an active and prominent business man of St. Louis for more than sixty years, and a few of his intimate business friends co-operated with the family in having the biographical

sketch published. They were fortunate in getting Mr. Walter B. Stevens, the well-known journalist, who had been acquainted with Mr. Dodd for more than forty years to prepare the sketch. The society welcomes the little work, as a valued addition to its collection of Missouri history, Missouri biography, Missouri authors, and privately printed books.

**History of Adair County** by **E. M. Violette** Professor of History, State Normal School, Kirksville, Mo., Together with Reminiscences and Biographical Sketches edited by C. N. Tolman. Published by the Denslow History Company (Kirksville) 1911.

As has been mentioned in the Review heretofore the county histories of the present are more valuable and reliable than those that were numerous issued some years ago. Instead of being written by employees of the publishers who were sent to the county to write up the history while getting subscriptions for the work to be published as a money-making matter, the histories of today are usually written by a resident of the county, who is competent to do the work, and makes a reliable history, the money-making work being left to other persons. The above work has more than four hundred pages of the history of the county written by Professor Violette, the entire work containing 1188 pages. The illustrations are excellent, and the binding and printing are in creditable style.

**Plat Book and Complete Survey of Adair County, Missouri.** Published by the Denslow History Co. Kirksville, Mo. (1912) 21½ by 15 inches.

This is an excellent atlas of the county, showing the owners of all the farms in the county, schools, churches, roads, rural mail routes, &c.

**Legal Antiquities.** A collection of essays upon ancient laws and customs. By **Edw. J. White**, editor third edition "Tiedeman on Real Property," author of "Mines and Mining Remedies," "Personal Injuries on Railroads," "The Law in

Shakespeare," etc. St. Louis; F. H. Thomas Law Book Co., 1913.

Mr. White has published another book which will be of general interest, and not only to the professional man. Marriage laws and customs, witchcraft and sorcery, recall of judges, trial by battle, trial by ordeal, wager of law, benefit of clergy, privilege of sanctuary, and ancient punishments, are matters of interest to every one, and are here so interestingly told that there should be a general demand for the work.

**Calendar**, Washingtgn High School, Washington, Missouri. Seniors Nineteen Twelve. 15x9 inches.

The Calendar issued by the Seniors is a neat one containing a view of the High school buildings, portraits of the twelve members of the Senior class, of a group of the Foot Ball Club, and of an educational exhibit made by the school. A suggestion might be made that on account of the size and shape of the Calendar it will not be preserved, and something in the shape of book or pamphlet would have been very much better for insuring its preservation.

**The Pandex.** Volume VII. Edited by the Class of 1912.

The above issued from the Kansas City School of Law is one of the best annuals we have seen. It has twenty-two full page portraits of present and past professors of the school, two hundred and four smaller ones of students, a number of them being of ladies, three plates of groups, and other illustrations. It has a history of the school, an address by its President, a number of papers by students, and a list of the alumni of the school. The printing and binding are all that could be desired. This society needs 1906 and 1911 to complete its set, and would be much pleased to receive these.

**Annotated Catalogue of Newspaper Files** in the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Second edition by Ada Tyng Griswold. Madison, 1911.

The Historical Society of Wisconsin is noted for its extensive collection of newspapers, and this list makes a voulme of

591 pages. As would be expected the collection is very full of Wisconsin newspapers, but it also includes from almost all of the states of the union, 83 being from Missouri. There are also newspapers from all over the world. For instance there are more than seventy volumes of newspapers from Holland; and there are others from Iceland, from China, Roumania, South Africa, &c. The collection is of every great value.

**Civil War Messages and Proclamations of Wisconsin War Governors.** Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Wisconsin History Commission, 1912.

In the last Biennial Report of the State Historical Society of Missouri the legislature was asked for a publication fund for printing a collected edition of the Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Missouri, and for the publication of the Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, which has never yet been printed. Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin and other states are in advance of Missouri in the matter of printing the State Archives and documents. The above work is a valuable historical one issued under the editorship of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and it is to be hoped that a fund will be provided for the State Historical Society of Missouri to make similar publications.

**Minnis Family of Ireland and America.** Compiled by Elizabeth Austin, Genealogist, 1913. Carrollton, (1913).

We welcome this addition to our collection of genealogies by Missouri writers, Miss Austin being a member of our society, and residing at Carrollton. Quite a number of the Minnis family reside in this state, so the book is an addition to Missouri biography.

**The Justice of the Mexican War.** A review of the causes and results of the war, with a view of distinguishing evidence from opinion and inference. By Charles H. Owen. N. Y. and Lond. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

The author of this work was formerly of Staff Fourth

Division, Second Corps, Army of Potomac, and he argues against the claim of some that the Mexican war was unjust, and tries to show that the war was fought in enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. The author also gives criticism, full of point and vigor, of the methods of many historians of name and fame.

**The Relations of Pennsylvania with the British Government, 1696-1765** by **Winfred Trexler Root**, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania. D. Appleton & Co., agents, 1912.

Until late years writers of the history of our colonial era treated the English possessions in America as a part of American history. In the field of colonial history the advance of sound historical scholarship in America has meant the substitution of the modern and normal imperial point of view for the old provincial attitude. In the above work the nature of British imperialism in its political and administrative features during the eighteenth century is elucidated with reference to the province of Pennsylvania.

**Studies in the history** of English commerce in the Tudor period. By **Ormand J. Gerson**, Ph. D., **Ernest V. Vaughn**, Ph. D., and **Neva Ruth Deardorff**, Ph. D. University of Pennsylvania, 1912.

The Muscovy or Russian company was one of the early companies with chartered rights granted to it by the government, and its object was to open up trade with the far East by voyages down the Volga, across the Caspian, and into Persia, and the lands where Tartars and Turks were still in conflict. The outline of events and causes of failure are given in the two first papers. The trade to the Baltic led to the organization of the Eastland or Baltic company which is the subject of the third paper.

**Obed Hussey** who, of all inventors, made bread cheap. Edited by **Follett L. Greeno**, n. p. 1912.

The inventor of the reaper was born in Maine in 1792 in-



vented a number of machines, but the one that has pre-eminently operated to make bread cheap was the reaper, without which it would be impossible to raise grains in the great quantities now grown. The book is of interest as giving the life of the inventor and the history of his invention.

"**Mary Villemo**," a very unique song with music was added to the Missouri Music Collection of the Society lately by Mr. George Luther Burr of Kansas City, Mo. It is entitled, "**Mary Villemo**," a title coined by Mr. Burr, the composer, and means Maryville, Missouri. It is said that it bears the distinction of being the only song wherein the name of a city and state are incorporated in its title. It is essentially a Missouri song of home, and is well set to a pretty little air. The citizens of the Nodaway county seat are to be complimented in having their beautiful city appropriately praised, and in having found in Mr. Burr a true "**Missouri Homer**."

## NECROLOGY.

CLAIBORNE CUPP died in Chariton county, which had been his home since 1828, on January 2, 1913, in his 87th year. He was a sergeant in the company of Capt. W. C. Halley, in the Second Regiment of the Mexican War, and was the last survivor of that company.

His brother, Simpson Cupp, died about a month before he did in his 91st year. They and their father all served in Capt. Halley's company, under the command of Col. Sterling Price in that war.

ISAAC McDONALD DEMUTH was born in Urichsville, Ohio, May 1, 1847, and with his parents came to Georgetown, Pettis county, Missouri, when he was nine years old. He was educated for the ministry of the Episcopal church, but early was attracted to editorial and newspaper work, and this he carried on at Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Louis, and for the last nine years in the City of Mexico. He was best known among his friends by his nickname of Mack, from his middle name McDonald, which came from his uncle, the well known criminal lawyer of St. Louis. He died in the City of Mexico in February, 1913.

The State Historical Society of Missouri has the following publications by him:

Handbook of Sedalia, Sedalia, 1882.

Sedalia Manufacturers, Sedalia, 1882.

Feast of Cold Facts, Sedalia, 1895, 1899.

And the following of poetry:

Macdonald's Last Charge, K. C. (1883).

Guerrilla's Last Ride, Sedalia, n. d.

Woeful Ride of Squire Cross, Sedalia,, 1896.

JUDGE DANIEL DILLON was born in St. Louis county and educated at Christian Brothers' College. He entered the Union army in the Civil War as a private, and was mustered out as a captain. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, was

judge of the circuit court in St. Louis from 1884 to 1896, and was appointed Supreme Court Commissioner in January, 1911. Early in January of this year he fell on the icy sidewalk and broke his leg. Grip and pneumonia developed and caused his death March 15, 1913.

MISS ELLA EWING, said to be the tallest woman in the world, died January 10, at her home in Gorin, Scotland county, Missouri. On account of her character she was sometimes called the "saintly giantess," being an active worker in Sunday school work. After her ninth year she began to grow rapidly and attained the height of eight feet four inches. She traveled extensively in America and Europe, and became well off. She built a home at Gorin that in its various parts and proportions matched her height.

COL. JAMES B. HARPER was born in Champaign county, Ohio, August 16, 1833. He was educated in the public school of the neighborhood and at the Urbana High school. He taught school in Ohio, and in Missouri many terms from 1856 to 1878. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 33rd Mo. Vol. Inf. under Col. Clinton B. Fiske, was discharged for disability in 1863, commissioned major of the 45th Regt. Enrolled Mo. Militia, and afterwards colonel of the 39th Regt. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He was elected representative from Putnam county to the Twenty-third General Assembly of Missouri, 1864, re-elected in 1866, 1868 and 1873. He died at his home in Unionville, December 29, 1912.

HON. MICHAEL K. McGRATH was one of the best known men in the state of Missouri, having been elected Secretary of State in November, 1874, and re-elected in 1876, 1880 and 1884. April 3, 1889, he succeeded George A. Castleman, as Senator from the Thirtieth Senatorial District, in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, 1889. He was elected a member of the House in the present General Assembly and was

present at the opening of the session. He was born in Ireland, came to New York when a boy, and later to St. Louis, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar. He died in St. Louis, January 29, 1913, aged 79 years.

JUDGE LEROY B. VALLIANT was born June 14, 1838, at Moulton, Alabama. In 1856 he graduated from the University of Mississippi, and two years afterwards from the law department of Cumberland University. He commenced practice at Greenville, but went into the Confederate army as captain in the Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment, and at the battle of Shiloh he commanded his regiment.

He came to St. Louis in 1874, and became circuit judge in 1886, and was re-elected in 1892. In 1898 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court for a four year term, and in 1902 was elected for a full term, and before the end of the term was the Chief Justice. He died March 3, 1913, at Greenville, Mississippi.

EDWARD SILVER was born in Hartford county, Maryland. He graduated at the University of Virginia, and came west in 1872, and began the practice of law at Mexico, Missouri. He was private secretary to Governor C. H. Hardin during his term of office and afterwards was prosecuting attorney of Cole county and mayor of Jefferson City. He was a member of the House in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, 1889. He died in St. Louis, March 22, 1913.





